The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement

No. 10,300—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL STEAMERS leaving on the following dates will call at Naples instead of Malta, if the Egyptian quarantine is not withdrawn in the meantime:—

Poonah ..... 31st March.
Deccan ..... 28th April.
Clyde ..... 12th May.
Indus ..... 26th May.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L.	ROSETTA	3502	700	A. E. Barlow	17th Mar.
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	24th ,,
L.	POONAH	3130	550	W. A. Seaton	31st ,,
—	CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
L.	ROME	6032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
—	THIBET	3093	450	S. T. Cole	21st ,,
L.	DECCAN	3429	550	J. B. Chapman	28th ,,
—	VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L.	CLYDE	4100	700	E. P. Edmond	12th ,,
—	KHIVA	2000	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
L.	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th ,,
					Tuesday.
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	30th May.
L.	ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
—	KASHGAR	2021	450	R. G. Murray	13th ,,
L.	VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
—	SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class ..	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 5 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th and on the 1st
of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	Rs. 500 Including	I Class ..	Rs. 520 Including
II do.	340 wines.	II do.	360 wines.
III do.	140 Without food.	III do.	145 Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MALTA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Rubattino Railway Transit to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa	I Class	Calais Route	93	Brighton Route
	II do.	do.	79	do.
From Naples	I do.	do.	145	do.
	II do.	do.	105	do.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captains.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. YORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Brindisi	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	205	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. MAHORCICH, 3,500 tons, 500-horse power, to sail on the 2nd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE four above advertised steamers, viz:—

HUNGARIA, to sail on the 8th March.
DAPHNE, do. do. 8th April.
YORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May.
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June.

Will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, Feb. 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	25th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	5th April.
WINDSOR HALL	R. Collin	2,700	400	17th May.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-book of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING, KING and Co., BANKERS and ARMY AGENTS, also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line will also be undertaken.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL, 4,100 Tons, will be despatched as above, and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements or the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 9, BOMBAY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANAKA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sails on MONDAY, 20th March, 1882, at 6 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1882. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. ST. DUNSTAN for LIVERPOOL, sailing about 15th inst.
S. S. LADY DALHOUSIE for LONDON, sailing about 18th instant.
S. S. ATHABASKA for LIVERPOOL, sailing about 25th instant.

THESE fine steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a few passengers. For terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.
And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIP ALBUERA, CAPTAIN ROBINSON, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Vessel are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective goods from alongside in the stream, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Albuera.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INCHCLUTHA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, s.s. Inchclutha.
Bombay, 9th March, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.	
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs. 6	0
Do. Imperial Pints	,, 5	4
Do. Pts	,, 4	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.
AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Macan's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY
BENEFIT
TO
MISS EMMA MARKHAM
AT 9 PRECISELY.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. J. S. Foote, Miss Eliza Gordon, Mrs. Norville, and Miss Emma Markham.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY
"YE MYSSELTOE BOUGH,"
BY
MR. J. B. FERRELL;
After which by special desire
MISS ELIZA GORDON
will recite Tennyson's
CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE;
to conclude with
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. Norville, and Miss Emma Markham.

Prices of Admission as usual.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Section 155 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church-lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m. (Bombay time), when the Liquidators will lay before such meeting an account of the dealings and transactions of the liquidation during the past year.

By order of the Liquidators,
EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE PRABHU COMMUNITY of BOMBAY having resolved to hold a PRAYER MEETING at SHRI RAMJEE'S TEMPLE, Thackurdwar, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m. (Bombay time), for the purpose of offering up a thanksgiving for the providential escape of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA from the attack recently made on her life. All the members of that community and the Hindu public in general are requested to attend.

BAPPOOJEE DINNANATHJEE,
DHACKJEE CASSINATHJEE,
Joint Secretaries.
Bombay, 11th March, 1882.

No. 7884 A of 1881-82.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Sails, Canvas, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Brass, Iron, Lead, Iron Tanks, Casks, Cases, Tins, &c. Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I.M.,
Superintendent of Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 6th March, 1882.

SELECTIONS FROM
"THE CALCUTTA REVIEW"
Are now being issued in Monthly Parts, at Re. 1-8 per No., for 3, 6, or 12 months in advance.

THE CONVENT,
GIBRALTAR, January 5th, 1882.

DEAR MR. SMITH,

Your proposed work will be one of the greatest value, and of deep interest to all who knew the writers, and the India of their day.

I shall be most happy to subscribe to it, and I will advise the Gibraltar Library to do so, or to order a copy if their rules forbid anti-payment.

Believe me, DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

THOMAS SMITH, ESQ.,
City Press, No. 12, Bentinck-street, Calcutta.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1882, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1881, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended, respectively, the 30th June and 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 20th March, 1882, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, March 9, 1882. Agents.

MADON'S
BETEL-NUT
OR
SUPAREE-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

A THOROUGH CLEANER of Teeth and Gums, possessing all the Tonic Astringent Properties of preserving and beautifying the Teeth, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of decay or offensive breath.

Per pot, As. 14.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN
HAIR DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from scurf and dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Re. 1-8 and 2-8 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Will be glad to send on application their Revised WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR JANUARY, 1882.

Terms Moderate, and a liberal discount is allowed to DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS, and LARGE BUYERS. Up-country orders carefully and Promptly executed.

A Priced Catalogue of Patent Medicines, Perfumery and General Stock will be also sent free of charge on application.

Great care is taken in Dispensing and Preparing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
AND
FAMILY RECEIPTS
BY
B. S. MADON & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAP WATCHES.

ROTHERHAM'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, keyless.
ROTHERHAM'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHE'S, with key.
ROTHERHAM'S GOLD SEMI-HUNTING WATCHES, with key.
ROTHERHAM'S GOLD OPEN FACED WATCHE'S, with key.
ROTHERHAM'S SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, with key.
ROTHERHAM'S SILVER OPEN FACED WATCHES, with key.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... ... Saumur ...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... Treacher's Light Dry ...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery ...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... Perrier Jouet's finest Dry ...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... Giesler's "For India" ...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ... Superior quality ...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ... Finest Nonpareil ...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
32 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ... Fine quality ...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0 ...	Sparkling ...	HOCK ... ... Superior quality ...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0 ...	Sparkling ...	HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein ...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0 ...	Sparkling ...	BURGUNDY ... ... Finest quality, Red ...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

ALL THE NEW MATERIALS FOR THE SEASON NOW TO HAND.

VISITING COATS.
Blue or Black, Fancy Diagonal Matt and Crape Cloth ..Rs. 36 to Rs. 42

FROCK COATS.
Blue or Black, in all the materials now worn ... .. Rs. 42 to Rs. 55

TROUSERS.
A Large Selection of the latest Productions in Cashmere, Angola and Fine Saxony Wool, for General or Special wear ...Rs. 16 to Rs. 22

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for ready-money.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PURVEYINGAND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,
FORBES STREET AND MEADOW STREET, FORT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
On the co-operative system and at ready-money rates.
BRANCH—Opposite the Crawford Market.

ICE, OYSTERS, POMFRETS, PRAWNS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE always fresh.
BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.
NORMANDY BUTTER, elephant-brand.
SWISS CONDENSED MILK, prepared in Switzerland.
SEND FOR CURRENT PRICE LIST.
W. J. ESSAI.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla ranks among the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP Co.'s steamer FRANCE has arrived from LONDON, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Committee of the IRISH RELIEF FUND will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1882, at 5 p.m. (Madras time).

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY,
Hony. Secretaries, Irish Relief Fund.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Packets containing 500 sheets, Net Re. 1-8 per packet.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time), at the Offices of the Association, No. 18, Rampart-row, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the statemnt of the accounts of the Association and the Report of the Committee for the year ending 31st October, 1881.
2. To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association.
3. To elect five members of the Committee in lieu of those retiring from office, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 8th March, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Two very comfortable bungalows now available, to accommodate a married couple or two bachelors, Terms, including all extras, Rs. 300 a month.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—We have stayed here 2½ months from January last. In every respect we have been comfortable and well fed. I can strongly recommend the bungalows in the compound for a family not wishing to undertake a private house on their own account.—A. RUSSELL, Superintendent of Prince's Dock. Bombay, 16th March, 1881.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting, and distribution of prizes, will be held on MONDAY, 13th March, at half-past five o'clock (Bombay time). The Hon. L. Ashburner will preside.

EURASIAN or PORTUGUESE CLERK WANTED. Salary, Rs. 30 a month. Apply "B. A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SADDLERY.—To be sold at BENNETT'S Auction TO-DAY, a quantity of Mounted Officer's and plain saddlery.

WANTED, for a School in the Hills, a First-class MUSIC MISTRESS. Apply at once, stating particulars to "M. S.," Post Office, Simla.

WANTED.—A strong PONY CART with Pony, also Harness, all in good condition. Apply to "ENQUIRER," care of *Times of India*.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP Co., 28, Meadow-street.—Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

ARRIVED per S. S. Perim, best plated on German Silver Carriage and Buggy Harness. Apply to N. Framjee Dhondy, No. 23, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's to-day, Hon'ble Justice West's pair of fast trotting bay Australian horses, quiet, both go in single and double harness.

AT Reduced Prices.—Moradabad and Benares Brassware and other various articles of best workmanship. GLENROY & Co., 11, Hummum-street.

HARMONIUM (sweet-toned), 7 stops, in perfect order (recently imported). Cost price, Rs. 140. Open to offer. At Bennett's to-day. "CARLOS" c/o *Gazette*.

CHEROOT DEPOT.—Superfine Trichinopoly Dawson's Indian Havannahs, pure, fragrant, and easy to smoke. Apply to N. C. Dalal, 6, Church-gate-st.

RICHMOND Mixture, 14 as. & Re. 1-8 per ¼ & ½ lb. packets. The freshest & most deliciously flavored mixture for pipes. Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-st.

THE SEASON.—GREAT CLEARANCE SALE. Cheap! cheap! Do not lose this good chance. Come each and every at S. GREENBLATT & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, for one or two months, a Native Clerk having some knowledge of Stock-Broker's Work. Salary, Rs. 35. Apply in applicant's handwriting to "B.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for the Hindustan Mills, a competent WEAVING MASTER, one having more than 10 years' experience. Apply to the Mill Manager, Mr. J. Metcalf, Byculla Flats.

TEETHING-NECKLACE FOR CHILDREN.—Thousands of Infants have been saved by the timely use of this marvellous appliance. Price, As. 14 each, to be had at BARTON & Co., Meadow-street.

EXCELSIOR INK for RUBBER STAMPS.—Use only B. Phillips & Co.'s. Fine colours to select from. Bottles double the usual size. Price 12 annas each. Agents wanted in all towns not yet represented. 17, Church-gate-street.

A LADY with three young children going to England on March 22nd, wishes to find a European, who would be willing to give her services as Nurse during the voyage, in consideration of

INTELLIGENCE

...AY EVENING, MARCH 10.

...and yesterday reduced its rate to 4 per cent. The returns ... £1,200,000 in the Reserve of ... and a decrease in Bills discount... The proportion of Reserve to ... at 40 per cent. Stocks are un... Consols, which are quoted 100⅝, and ...ce paper, which had advanced to ... in to the Bank £75,000.

...again given as dull, and Bombay to ... quarter lower, viz. 46s. Prices of ...er produce unaltered.

COTTON is given as firm, but the sales were 3,000 bales, in addition to 4,000 bales sold late yesterday after the report was sent off, which makes the sales for the two days 37,000 bales. Manchester is quoted firm, with moderate inquiry and hardening tendency. The trade had evidently been buying freely, in anticipation, probably, of a better inquiry for Manufactures, consequent on the sweeping away of the Indian import duties.

COTTON arrivals are quoted as "tending higher." June and July Americans are given as 6 51-64d., and Surats to arrive are given as follow :—

Dhollera, Good, Good Clause.	Apr.-May Shipt.,	Canal	5 13-32
Oomras, Good, F. G. F. Clause,	Mar.-Apr,	do.	5 5-16
Do. do.	Good Clause	do.	do. 5⅜
Do. do.	F. G. F. do.	do.	do. Cape, 5 13-32

The shipments of Piece-goods and Yarns for the month of February are as follow :—

Bombay.			
Plain Cottons	... ...	28,750,000 yds.	
Coloured do.	... ...	2,650,000	,,
Printed do.	... ...	5,050,000	,,
Twist	... ...	550,000 lbs.	
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons	... ...	56,180,000 yds.	
Coloured do.	... ...	3,100,000	,,
Printed do.	... ...	1,550,000	,,
Twist	... ...	1,300,000 lbs.	

And on the whole these are for the season of the year extremely moderate.

The receipts at the American ports continue very light; on the 8th they were 11,000 bales, and on the 9th 7,000 bales. Mid.-Uplands are now quoted there spot 11⅞, June futures 12·34.

EXCHANGE closes for the mail without much alteration. We quote the days rates as follow :—

Telegraphic.	Sight.	3 months'.	4 months'.
Bank Bills..	1s. 8 8d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 7-16	1s. 8¼d.
	3 months'.		6 months'.
Credits ..	1s. 8 17-32d.		1s 8¾d.
Documents .	1s. 8 9-16d.		1s. 8 25-32d.
Francs ..	216⅛		215⅝.

April rates are about 1-32 and May 1-16 under these quotations.

Cotton this morning opened strong, and business was done at the extreme rates quoted by us yesterday, viz., Rs. 190 for F. G. F. Oomras, Rs. 200 for Good, and Rs. 231 for Good Broach. In the afternoon the feeling is a little quieter, but we do not quote any reduction in prices.

In the Piece-goods Bazaar there is a good demand from the consuming districts, but the repeal of the duties has unsettled the dealers, and they are cautious about offers until they know from what date this repeal is to take effect. Up to the time of writing nothing is known of this in the Custom House, which shows, we think, great remissness on the part of the authorities either here or in Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm to-day at Rs. 101¼ for 4 per cents. and 103½ to ¾ for 4½.

The Share Market generally is dull, and little doing. Bank of Bombay have declined to 767½. Spinning shares are dull, and prices are weak. Manockjee Petits have been done at Rs. 1,415, Coorla at Rs. 910; but Dhurrumseys have recovered to 560. Press shares are also quiet, and there is some reaction from the higher prices paid a short time ago.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	767½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	810
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	190
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	103

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Mar. 4, 1882.

Open 1,446½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.....mentioned.....	1,08,920	0	0
Merchandise.....	7,3,1659	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....	4,541	0	0
Total Rs....	8,45,120	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,446½ miles .....Total Rs....	6,73,330	0	0
Increase.....	1,7,1790	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Goa David, 1,344 tons, Captain W. Whiteburn, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pearl, 316 tons Captain C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Coast and Cutch, with 98 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Calder, 400 tons Captain C. Dixon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 180 deck passengers.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Coast and Cutch, with Mr. Abdoola Lalljee, and 126 deck passengers.

THE steamer Lizzie English, 1,108 tons, Captain A. Dobson, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Port Said (21st Feb.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 938 tons Captain R. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. W. Lamb, and 120 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain T. W. Lewis, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. W. Allen, Mr. and Mr. Azavido, and 60 deck. She well sail to-day for same ports, with a general cargo and 265 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg.-Major Adey, Col. Fanner, Mr. G. F. Mathene, and 49 deck. During the voyage she spoke the H. M.'s Dyad and I. G. steamer, Patrick Stewart.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Rosetta, 2,136 tons, Captain G. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with Australian mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. J. Shirlock. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. R. Hill, Miss Seymour, Mr. P. Robert Mr. F. Rogers, Captain and Mrs. Raddon Mr. and Mrs Thompson, and Mrs Shephard two infants and nuirse. From Sydney to Venice.—Mr. and Mrs Scholu. From Melbourne to London.—Captain Dawson, and Mr. E. Portron. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. E. H. Wake, and Miss Wake.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, sailed for China and with china mail, and cargo of 902 chests opium and general, and the following passengers:—For Galle.—Captain Pahner. For Calcutta.— Mr. A. H. Baynes. For Singapore.—Mr. G. B. Ricketts; and Mr. P. H. Jenkins. For Madras.—Mr. J. A. R. Clark. For Hongkong.—Mr. C. Pahner. For Shanghai.—Mr. R. Hongh.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Oorun (s).....	Baker	Cutch. Mar. 7.
	Pearl (s).....	Raffin	Cutch. Mar. 7.
10	Calcutta (s).....	Phillips	Bussorah, Feb. 24.
	Rosetta (s)	Barlow	Sydney. Feb. 13.
	France (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Indus (s)	Shallard	Australia.
	Eurus	Hayne	Cochin.
	Oriental (s).....	Macaulay	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Malwa(s).....	Watkinson..	Trieste, &c.
	Kashgar(s)	Murray	China, &c.
	Abyssinia (s).....	Lewlss	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Calder, Dixon, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer John David, Whitbur, to Antwerp.
Steamer Oorun, Baker, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lizzie English, to Port Said.
Steamer Rosetta, to London, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Avoca, to China, &c.
Steamer Lord Eslington, to Genoa and Barcelona.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
6	Medina (s).....	Baikeley	Rangoon, Feb. 24.
	Quetta(s).....	Templeton....	London, Jan. 26.
	Bhundara (s).....	Hutton	Bombay, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

March 6.—Steamer Discoverer. Barque Osprey.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.		
8	D. Devonshire (s)..	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hartlepool (s)—65 casks beer Jamsetjee Framjee ; 3 cases varnish, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola, and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Perim (s)—2 cases portwine, The Bombay Club : 12 cases sherry and 3 cases bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 36 packages varnish, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co.
Verona (s)—1 hogshed brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Kashgar (s)—53 boxes bar silver (Rs. 190,) The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Decan (s)—16 cases claret, M. Belfour.
Indus (s)—8 packages glassware and 1 case medicine ethernets, Latham and Co ; 61 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 1,80,250). The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Yewseris (s)—16 cases writing paper, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parthia—25 cwts myrabolams, Ruttonsee Mooljee ; 154 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Twilight—3 000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Citadale—30 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co.
Plassey (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 32 bales cotton, Hajee Allarakh.a Nuthoo ; 41 bales cotton Jairam Dayall ; 200 cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co ; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Mooranjee.
Marana (s)—650 cwts gingelly seed, Sevjee Dhrumsey ; 300 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 118 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 80 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Oojumsee Vukutchund ; 115 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee.
Athabasca (s)—800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Vulubdass Runchordass.
St. Columbia (s)—612½ cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 250 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 190 bales hemp, 6 bales hemp rope and 60 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondorjee ; 51 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee ; 28 bales wool, Dhunraj Chimondass.
St. Dunstan (s)—6915 cwts rapeseed, Lulcobhoy Motichund ; 88 bales cotton, Hurjewan Lilladhur ; 17 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 484 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 795 cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.
Sheikh (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 3,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—1,950 cwts linseed, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 7 bales hides, Mahamed Cooverjee.
Rosetta (s)—38 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
Gleadowe (s)—125 cwts sandlewood, Hajee Metha Cassam ; 11 bales cotton, Esmail Gangjee and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 9 bales hides, D. Hormusjee and Co ; 8 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 600 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Czar (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Thessaly (s)—2,800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Lizzie-English(s)—40,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—3 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers.
Dallom Tower (s)—250 bales cotton, S. Sanquet and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dallam Tawer (s)—409 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 850 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 70 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Czar (s)—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.
Bellingham (s)—500 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co ; 999 cwts gingelly seed and 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Darien (s)—3,600 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 390 cwts mowraflour, Choonilall Lulcobhoy.
Bellingham (s)150 cwts coir yarn, Dewar and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—100 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co ; 44 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kasgar (s)—9 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khalack ; 12 chests opium Hunamantran Hurdewdass ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 73½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 12 chests opium, Hurdyal Kedermull ; 27 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 8 chests opium, Hardawdass Rambalas ; 1 chest opium, Sewnath Ramnath.

FOR ANTWERP.

John David (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and C
Florence (s)—525 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s)—18 chests opium, Jesraj Chetram ; 10 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 31 chests opium, S. A. Nathan and Co ; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 13 chests opium, Abram Ezra ; 3 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 6 chests opium, Ramjeet Hurbilus ; 23½ chests opium, Sreeram Sewdutroy ; 25 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 121 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 13 chests opium, Goolraj Singanee ; 51½ chests opium, Buxiram Koojlall ; 5 chests opium, Nopchund Nowrungroi ; 32 chests opium, Khatsedmunjee Hurmonjee ; 21½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran ; 6 chests opium, Budridass Buchraj ; 46½ chests opium, Taracound Ghunsamdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9TH MARCH, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 10 *a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and* 10 *p. m., Madras Time.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·801
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	71·0
Relative humidity of Air	·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2.8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4½ p. m.)..	84·9
Minimum do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	71·8
General Direction of Wind .....NNW. SW. WSW. W. WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	135
From 12-30 a.m. to 12-30 a.m.	

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Rlty side.

Hearn C. and L.—Naqu Tarra Naiqueen vs Khoja Ancellarakhia Soomar and others—Smith and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Currie, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, from leave, from Neilgherie.

MARCH 9.

Burgess, Capt., Mily. Acct. Dept., on duty, to Poona.
Phillips, Lieut.-Col., Pol. Dept., on leave, from Kattywar.

MARCH 10.

Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Matheran.
Hopkins, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Khandalla.
Carter, Major, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Hamilton, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.
Tanner, Col., 2nd Belooch, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Adey, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 10.

Pickwood, Lieut., R. A., from leave, to Kirkee.
Badgley, Major, Survey of India, on leave, to England.
Seton, Major, R. E., on duty, to Poona.
Coussmaker, Major, 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Gregory, Major, 3rd Goorkhas, on retirement, to England.
Harcourt, Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, to Aden.
Jenkins, Col., Corps of Guide, on leave, to Singapore.
Phillips, Lieut.-Col., Pol. Dept., on leave, to England.
Hopkins, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
Havelock, Lieut.-Col., Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 2.

The C.-in-C. has approved of the following transfers and postings of Bgdr. Genls :—

Bgdr. Genl. W. Gordon, C. I. E., is transferred from the Gwalior to the Peshawar district, vice Major-Genl. H. Rowlands, C. B., vacated on promotion.

Bgdr. Genl. W. G. D. Massy is tranferred from the Rawul Pindi Bgde. to the Gwalior Dist., vice Gordon. Bgdr. Genl. Massy took up the command of the Gwalior district on the 6th Feb.

Bgdr. Genl. H. C. Wilkinson, who has been brought on the Bgde Staff, is posted to the Sialkot Bgde, vice Palliser, retired.

Bgdr. Genl. R. S. Hill, C. B., who has been brought on the Bgde. Staff, is posted to the Rawul Pindi Bgde., vice Massy, transferred to Gwalior.

10th Hussars.—Subject to the approval of H. Mty., Vety. Surg. Albert Douglas Darke is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission. Dated 20th Feb. 1882.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut F. P. L. White, Supmy. on the establishment 15th B.C., to be Squdn. Officer, vice Armstrong, promoted.

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. E. H. Probyn, (lately attached to the 17th B. C., and now at the Staff College, Sandhurst,) to be Squdn. Officer, vice Robertson, promoted.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. J. H. Parsons, from the 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Offg. Squdn. Officer, vice DeLisle, resigned.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Maj. F. W. Macmullen, Genl List, Cavalry, Station Staff Officer, Sitapur,) to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lieut. Col. W. H. Macnaghten, Offg.as Comdt., or until further orders.

1st N. I.—Lieut. F. Hawkins, Wing Officer and Qrmr. to be Adjt, vice More-Molyneux, vacated on promotion. Dated 5th Jan. 1882.

15th N. I.—Surgn. Major J. Kelly, M. D., to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. Maj. R. W. Cuningham. M. D., deceased.

29th N. I.—Col. G. T. Jones, B. I. to officiate as 2nd in Comd. vice Bartleman, on furlough.

38th N. I. —Major A. W. Graham, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr., vice Tottenham, promoted. Dated 26th Dec. 1881.

Major C. McD. Skene, Wing Officer 43rd N.I. and Offg. Wing Comdr. 44th N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr., during the absence on furlough of Major Graham.

40th N. I.—Lieut. J. B. Woon, from the 4th N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer, vice Briscoe, on furlough.

Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) C. E. Grogan, 2nd Battn. Liverpool Regt., having been placed on half-pay from the 7th March is permitted to proceed to England, by the first available troop ship.

The undermentioned officer is qualified the rank of Major :—

Major G. Poignand, 2nd Battn. East Lancashire Regt.

Capt. T. M. Maxwell, 2nd Battn. Dorsetshire Regt., having been retired from the 14th Feb., is directed to proceed to England.

Capt. H. D. P. Okeden, King's R. R. C. having resigned his appointment as Private Secy., and Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Honor the Lieut. Govr. N. W. P. and Oudh, and his services having been replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C. is reposted to the 4th Batn. King's R. R. C., pending the orders of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg-in C. for his final posting.

Capt. C. J. Whitaker, Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, is posted permanently to the 7th circle.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Lieut. Col. A. A. A. Kinloch, (Offig. Asst. Qrmr. Genl. Presidency Dist.,) to Dalhousie and neighbouring hills, from 1st April to 31st July, on private affairs.

Royal Engineers.—Major Genl. J. Crofton, to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement.

Major Genl. A. Fraser, to Bombay, from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. Col. (B. Cal.) W. W. Woodward, (B. Bde.,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. T. H. Farrer, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut. P. L. Clowes, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Knox, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. C. H. Butler, to England, for nine months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

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Pamphlets free on application.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITE—March 9th, at 204, Malabar Hill, the wife of C. A. White, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MACRURY—March 5th, at Kurrachee, Eric Lain, the beloved son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. MacRury, aged 6 months and 15 days.
TURNER—March 7th, at Deesa, Francis Turner, Esq., aged 46.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTH.

KENNEDY—March 9th, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Conductor L. Kennedy, Commissariat Department, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

THE acceptance of the Budget for better or worse by the Viceroy's Legislative Council was a foregone conclusion, and no time was been lost in voting the document as it stood. If the Supreme Council were capable of exercising a real control over the Budget, it is not likely that the one clause requiring revision and excision, namely, that providing for the abolition of the import duties, would have made its appearance in the document at all. That apart, the Budget does credit to the financial capacity of Major Baring. We are not yet in receipt of the full text of the Budget, and we reserve our right to examine its details. We are glad to note that His Excellency the Governor-General agrees with us that the salt which has hitherto been accessible to the population has, thanks to the excesive excise duty, become dear and dirty. Even now under the new tariff Bombay and Madras will have to pay considerably more for this necessary of life than it had to pay before Lord Lytton began to prepare the way for the total abolition of the cotton duties. The people of Bengal have, no doubt, been relieved of a portion of the impost which they had to bear before "equalisation" was attempted. But then the high salt duty which they were compelled to pay was regarded as in some sort a set-off for their virtual exemption from the land-tax, which bears so heavily upon the population of the other Presidencies. In effect Bombay and Madras have to pay in their enhanced salt-tax for the boon which Lord Ripon's Government, following in the lines laid down by Lord Lytton, has seen fit to confer upon Manchester. The stability of Indian finance has been brought into jeopardy in order to satisfy a set of selfish and short-sighted Lancashire agitators,, who must be now more astonished than anybody else at the measure of success which has so soon crowned their efforts. The abolition of the cotton duties will not have the crushing effect upon the Bombay mill industry which they looked forward to. It will now be made abundantly clear to all concerned that the cotton duties were not protective, except, indeed, in an indirect sense, to the Manchester trade. The Bombay mills had a complete monopoly in the class of goods which paid no import duty whatever, and Manchester on her part had a monopoly of the supply of dutiable goods—a monopoly which yielded to Lancashire a magnificent revenue of twenty millions sterling. It was surely to the interest of Manchester rather than to that of Bombay that this condition of things should continue indefinitely, but in their selfishness the Manchester men have laboured with all their might, and at length with success, to disturb the *status quo*. There is now no magic line of demarcation between coarse goods which are not dutiable and fine goods which are, and it is certain that at once the Bombay manufacturers will enter into competition with Manchester all along the line. The profitable monopoly which Manchester has hitherto enjoyed in the supply of fine goods to India will certainly disappear for ever. A demand for the finer growths of cotton will infallibly arise, and the ryots will find their account in endeavouring to supply it. What India cannot produce will be imported from Egypt. The oriental inertia which, if left undisturbed, might have secured for Manchester a revenue of twenty millions for decades to come, will disappear under the stimulus which the imprudent greed of Manchester agitators has now supplied. It is not, therefore, through any fear for the prosperity of the Bombay cotton industry that we disapprove of the chief feature of the Budget which the Legislative Council has just voted. Our objection is based upon considerations of wider scope. We object to the sacrifice of a branch of revenue which every civilised State regards as indispensable. And we object still more strongly to the finances of Her Majesty's Indian Empire being subordinated to any interests which are not those of India.

AMONG the passengers by yesterday's mail-steamer was Mr. Raymond West, of the Bombay High Court, who proceeds to Europe on a much-needed three months' leave. Mr. West's name has been a good deal before the public lately ; and it would be an affectation to deny that a standing difference of opinion as to the limits within which a public servant in his position is to contribute, under his own name, to the growth of a sound public opinion has been emphasised by Mr. West's recent criticism of the experimental legislation on behalf of the peasantry of the Deccan, first published in our columns, and by his recent outspoken utterances at the time when there was some reason to think that an administrative act was in contemplation which, in his opinion, would, under certain conditions, have been an injudicious one. The subject is one on which there is an astonishing amount of loose thinking and loose talk afloat, and it may be of use to consider it in its public bearings. But both parties to a controversy which is of imperial rather than of local importance, and with which Mr. West is only for the moment at all intimately connected, will, we feel sure, admit that his case is not that of a public servant who allows an interest in affairs in general, not in itself blameworthy, to encroach on the work he owes as a first charge on his time to the Government he serves. Mr. West has long been known to be one of the most hardworking, as he is one of the most intelligent, members of the Bombay Civil Service. The habit of long-sustained exertion formed throughout a brilliant University career, and developed in the rough practical life of a district officer, has in his case survived the change to the enervating atmosphere of an office so far removed from the pressure of official discipline and an ever-present public opinion as a seat in the High Court. If Mr. West were not a philosophical lawyer whose researches into the ancient law of this country are quoted by every inquirer of the first rank in Europe ; if he had not, by the invitation of the Government, taken a leading place in the management of our University ; if he had not, at the request of the Law Commission, drawn out an outline of what ought to be the aim and methods of Indian legislation for the next thirty years ; if he had not done all this and a thousand other things beside in the course of a long and active career, the record of his daily official work could not have been fuller and more honourable to him as a public servant than, by common consent, it is. Considerations like these ought, we submit, to stay the hands even of those who are on the alert to find occasion for censure in a public spirit and a ceaseless activity which they have neither the power nor the wish to emulate ; while, in our opinion, considerations like these enhance ten-fold the benefit which may be expected to accrue to the State from that public debate of public questions which is the life and breath of freedom and progress here, as it is everywhere else. We have enough and to spare in India of official minds of the type so dear to a bureaucracy. It is not easy to over-rate the service done to the State when a high official in Mr. West's position, disregarding a risk of misconstruction which it may be taken for granted was as obvious to a man of his capacity as it possibly can be to his critics, takes the opportunity offered to him of contributing, as an official in his position alone can do, something to the growth of public sentiment which shall at once be well-informed and effective.

The process by which it is sought to be established that Mr. West's recent utterances are to be regarded with serious misgiving illustrates a fallacy common enough in the schools. It is not contended that the Government of India is, of all Governments on the face of the earth, in the happy situation of being above the need of anything like outside public criticism. But the force of an admission which is made, because in truth it cannot but be made, is minimised by a series of riders which are not so much corollaries of the main proposition as destructive of it. The Government of India welcomes criticism, we are told : but there are certain classes in the country whose business is not to criticise, who are paid, in fact, " to hold their tongue," as the saying goes. It is not, *e. g.*, for collectors to insinuate openly that anything in this god-governed country is capable of improvement. The members of the judicial service are paid to administer the laws, and if they do more than they are paid to do, they do wrong—an admirable argument which, if pushed, would serve to throw a doubt on the legality of every judge's dinner. Members of the educational service may write, because it is a known fact about them that they can hardly help writing, and it is fondly supposed that nobody pays much attention to what they say. And for similar reasons the Accountant-General's Department, in which a signed attack on "Stracheyism" would a couple of years ago have led to the pamphleteer's immediate execution, is free to write as much about bi-metallism and the like as it pleases. So the services, great and small, are run through *seriatim* ; and it is only when we come to add up results that we find that, according to this way of thinking, while the Government of India "welcomes criticism," one thing it will not stand is criticism from its own servants. Who, then, are to criticise ? The answer is in effect—nobody. For while the Native Press, now happily again unmuzzled, may be trusted to call the attention of Government, by shrieks if that be necessary, to the views of things they are disposed to entertain, the servants of the Crown here are the only body of men who can aid Government with effective criticism *from the English point of view*.

It will, perhaps, be observed that all this may be true enough, but that it does not apply to the case of a High Court judge publicly criticising the fairness and reasonableness of what, faulty or not, is part of the law of the country. We have been anxious to consider a great question apart from Mr. West's case ; and, indeed, it would be a mistake to suppose that Mr. West has himself given any reason for such a representation of him as would make him out to be a critic eagerly on the look-out for mistakes on the part of the Government. There can be no doubt that he has at heart the credit and the prosperity of Government as much as any man has. In the particular instance in which his conduct has been impugned his opinion was asked on a matter—the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act—on which there was good reason to suppose that his opinion would be specially valuable. His minute on that paper has been universally recognised as specially valuable, and there are indications that, aided by the controversy excited by the publication of his minute, he has to a large extent won the ear of the Bombay Government and of the home authorities. The Act in question is no longer talked of as if it were a sort of Ark of the Covenant on which no rash hand might be laid. Government are beginning to lay stress on the experimental nature of legislation which they have hitherto been disposed to love rather well than wisely ; and Reports which show that the "conciliation" scheme against which Mr. West drove his stoutest lance has failed in fifty-six thousand cases out of sixty-six thousand cases in which it has been sought to apply it are no longer kept screened from the light of day. It is, in fact, as good as admitted that there are grave defects in the Act. And that is, to our mind, a complete justification of the conduct of Mr. West in having publicly said so a few months ago. We are far from contending that a judge of the High Court has greater licence of public speech here than other men. He has less. But there is no analogy, to our mind, between his position as a member of a small ruling class anxiously carrying out, with no divided purpose, the greatest experiment in politics the world ever saw, and that of his brother-judge in England, who cannot quit the precincts of his court without treading on the hidden fires of party strife and party hatred. And we are concerned only to claim for Mr. West, as we claim for every Englishman here, whether in the service of the State or not, the right to be judged by what he has said, rather than be condemned for having said anything. From such an ordeal Mr. West need not shrink ; and it is the only ordeal to which he ought to be subjected.

As we anticipated, the House of Commons has passed the resolution censuring the appointment by the House of Lords of a Committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act. The result of this debate is not only a rebuff for the Lords, but a significant triumph for the Government. It would seem that the minority comprised every element which from personal or political animosity to Mr. Gladstone has gone into opposition. Reuter's telegram informs us that the extreme Home Rulers, *i. e.*, the Parnellites, voted against the Government, and when we add to them an irreconcilable like Mr. Cowen, one or two "Liberal-

TELEGRAMS.

AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Information has been received that Sirdar Ayoub Khan has left Meshed for Tehran, under arrangements made by the Persian Government.

THE BUDGET VOTED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The Legislative Council has adopted the Budget intact. Mr. Rivers Thompson advocated the equalisation of the salt duties by the reduction of the duty on Bengal sea-borne salt. Mr. Wilson Stuart approved of the suggestion.

Lord Ripon paid a high tribute to Sir Ashley Eden's brilliant career, and complimented Major Baring on his Budget Statement. His Excellency made honourable mention of Mr. T. C. Hope. In endorsing the policy of lowering the salt duties, the Viceroy quoted the *Bombay Gazette's* epigram that salt is dear and dirty; His Excellency acknowledged the ability of the financial articles in the columns of the Bombay paper.

There is a serious panic in the salt trade.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Major S. W. Tyndall, Inspector of Gymnasia, succeeds Major Hallowes, promoted.

Surgeon-General Sir A. D. Home to be Surgeon General, Bengal, *vice* Crawford, transferred to the home department.

Colonel J. J. McL. Innes to be Inspector-General of Military Works, *vice* Cadell, who retires.

Lieut. F. Warden, late I. N., to be Port Officer at Rangoon, *vice* Lieut. Arnott, retired.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LORDS' LAND ACT COMMITTEE CONDEMNED BY THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The House of Commons last evening agreed to Mr. Gladstone's resolution condemning the House of Lords' Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Land Act by 303 votes against 235.

The extreme Home Rule members voted with the minority.

FIGHTING AT THE CAPE.

NATAL, MARCH 9.

The Boers, with a native contingent and three guns, have twice attacked the Chief Montsioa, who has repulsed them on both occasions with heavy loss.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 9th inst.

ADEN, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Clumba left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm, moderate inquiry and hardening tendency.

3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	101⅞
4½ per cent. Do.	91⅜
5 per cent French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	52

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£12,290,000, Inc.	£700,000
Bills discounted	£24,700,000, Dec.	£1,200,000
Bullion	£22,300,000, Inc.	£500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40 per cent.

Arrivals—Gordonia, Cohanim, Hathersage, and Enchantress.

Departure—Largobay and Stanton.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 9.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	77·1 Farht.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

„ 6 a.m.	73·5
„ 10 a.m.	81·2
„ 2 p.m.	86·9
„ 4 p.m.	84·9

A PRIVATE meeting of members of the High Court Bar was held yesterday afternoon, at the robing room in the High Court, to consider what steps should be taken to secure a memorial of Sir Michael Robert Westropp, who, it was stated at the meeting, had within the last day or two resigned the office of Chief Justice of Bombay. It was resolved to ask his Lordship to sit for his portrait, which it is intended to place in the Law Library at the High Court; and to ascertain in what way he would wish to take leave of the Bar, that is, whether he would like an addresss to be presented or a dinner given to him.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice West went home yesterday by the mail-steamer Malwa, on a short leave. A few gentlemen were present at the bunder to see him off, among whom were observed Mr. Melvill, Mr. Pinhey, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas.

A BALLOT was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday and Friday for the election of four members of the Port Trust, in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, and Mr. G. A. Kittredge; and resulted in the return of the following gentlemen :—The Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, Mr. [illegible] Macaulay, Mr. F. D. Parker, and Mr. John [illegible]ng.

A PRAYER-MEETING of the Prabhu community of Bombay is to be held at Shri Ramjee's temple on Sunday next "for the purpose of offering up a thanksgiving for the providential escape of Her [illegible]na Majesty the Queen-Empress of India [illegible]rly made on her life."

[illegible] himself "a [illegible]

[illegible]KING at Melbourne on the 2nd of February, [illegible]arsons, the Administrator of the Northern [illegible]ritory, stated that there was a misapprehension [illegible]h regard to the object of Major Fergusson's late [illegible]t to India. "When the Major telegraphed that [illegible]visit was successful, he meant, not that coolies [illegible]d be imported forthwith, but that he had [illegible]anged preliminaries with the Indian Government [illegible]or the introduction of special legislation next [illegible]session. It depended on the legislature whether [illegible]or not coolies could be introduced."

MAJOR-GENERAL J. ALLEN WRIGHT, B. S. C., whose death was reported the other day from England, entered the Army in 1840. He served with the Army of the Punjab at the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, was present at the affair of Ramnugger, and the subsequent pursuit of Sikhs and Afghans with General Gilbert's force. General Wright left India on colonel's allowance in 1876.

A NOVELTY in the shape of a valentine has emanated from the Liverpool Ladies' Land League, who have sent to Mr. Parnell, in Kilmainham gaol, a cheque for 100*l.* as a mark of their affection [illegible]d regard. The ladies have stipulated that the [illegible]vel valentine is to be devoted to the maintenance [illegible] Mr. Parnell and his fellow-suspects in prison.

THE following is a cutting from Hajı Brown's [illegible]nniskillen paper :—"The Salvation Army in Enniskillen now parade the streets with a 'banner on [illegible]gh.' What tom-foolery next? Perhaps wooden [illegible]ords, toy drums, and a paper hat with shavings [illegible] the recruiting sergeant. The Hallelujah Army [illegible] Irvinestown yesterday took up their position [illegible]side the open windows of the courthouse, and [illegible]e result was that their shouting, added to the [illegible]ise of the fair, disturbed the court, and for a [illegible]me rendered the evidence inaudible.

THE *Army and Navy Magazine* has the following :—

[illegible]s stated lately in the *Standard*, the Government [illegible]India have recently sent home an important des[illegible]tch relating to the reorganisation of the Indian [illegible]edical Service. The spirit of unification will be [illegible]ind to have firmly laid hold of the minds of the [illegible]ndian Government, and the days of the Indian [illegible]edical Department are said to be number[illegible]. In the scheme which has been submitted to the [illegible]cretary of State for India, it is proposed that the [illegible]edical Department of India should be amalga[illegible]ted with the British Army Medical Department [illegible]a system similar to that which was adopted [illegible]en the Indian Corps of Engineers were incorpo[illegible]ed with the Royal Engineers. Medical officers of [illegible] Indian Service who obtained their first commis[illegible]ns before 1865, are to be specially dealt with. [illegible]eir rank, prospects of promotion, and other privi[illegible]es, will not be interfered with, and they will be [illegible]owed to die out or remove themselves by retire[illegible]ent unmolested. Surgeons who have entered the [illegible]ndian Medical Service since that year, however, [illegible]aving been appointed under special conditions, [illegible]ill be transferred to the British Medical Depart[illegible]ment, though probably promoted according to

IN reversing last Wednesday a sentence of death pronounced by Mr. R. F. MacTier, Session Judge of Sattara, upon Dajee Nursoo, and a sentence of transportation for life passed against Govinda Natha, on conviction of a charge of murder and abetment of murder respectively, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey expressed their regret that the case had not been efficiently handled, and that in consequence justice had possibly been defeated. Their Lordships were unable to say to whom this result was due; but that there had been mismanagement on the part of some one there was little doubt. A strong suspicion remained in their Lordships' mind as to the guilt of the prisoner who was sentenced to death by the Session Judge; but under the circumstances, their Lordships felt themselves constrained to acquit both the prisoners. The statement made by the second prisoner before the subordinate magistrate was inadmissible for the reason that the certificate as to the confession having been voluntarily made was not recorded by the magistrate at the time it was made, but three or four days afterwards. Their Lordships were of opinion that a confession upon which the necessary certificate was not recorded at the time, or at any rate on the day it was reduced to writing, was bad and could not be admitted in evidence. The statement of the second prisoner before Mr. Lee-Warner, the committing magistrate, was also discarded, on the ground that the prisoner had therein tried to exculpate himself and to make out his fellow-prisoner the murderer, and that therefore there was no guarantee for the truth of the statement. A statement made by the first prisoner was excluded, on the ground that it was made when he was in police custody. Thus the case against the prisoners was reduced to the evidence of one witness, which was not free from objections. The case bore indications of police manipulation; and their Lordships were unable to uphold the convictions.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of February :—1880, Rs. 13,08,02,000; 1881, Rs. 11,72,00,000; 1882, Rs. 14,55,48,000.

COLOMBO has lately been visited by Sir Walter Medhurst, who is on his way to China on behalf of the new Borneo Company. A Colombo paper says Sir Walter expressed great interest in the planting enterprise, and visited some estates in order to gain all the information possible as to coffee cultivation.

THE steam yacht Wanderer, with her owner, Mr. Lambert, M. P., and party, arrived in Colombo harbour on the 5th instant. Mr. Lambert left England some time since, with the intention of sailing round the world.

THE *Englishman* considers that advantage should be taken of the interest in Volunteering now so generally manifested for the establishment of corps of Naval Artillery Volunteers. "Such a measure seems practicable, at least in Calcutta and Bombay. In spite of the calls upon them made by the Mounted Company of the Calcutta Volunteers, the Englishmen in this city are sufficiently numerous, and only need the energy, to undertake the establishment of a naval contingent of the above character. The same may also be said of Bombay; and we are convinced the movement would have very strong support from His Excellency the Viceroy. . . . . There is little in the English system that could not be transplanted to India. The rifle, pistol, and cutlass practice present no difficulties; no doubt, too, arrangements could be made for learning something of the handling of heavy guns. The present sympathetic Government, it may be hoped, would be willing to go to the expense of supplying the small staff of instruction authorised on the English establishment. One or two of the larger boats attached to men-of-war would no doubt, if the movement showed vitality, also be allowed, and arrangements might be made by which Her Majesty's ships could pay Calcutta more frequent visits than is now the rule, to give the Volunteers practice on boardship. This difficulty would not exist in Bombay. Calcutta should at least be equal to the establishment of a brigade of four batteries needing in all 240 men."

IN the polo tournament at Meerut the 10th Hussars beat the 9th Lancers by three goals to one on the 8th instant.

THE East Indian Railway authorities are making experiments with a view to the general introduction of the telegraphic block system on that line.

SOME regiments are commencing the experiment of issuing claret instead of beer to the soldiers at once. The Border Regiment, at Dum-Dum, are inviting tenders for "a light description of claret," for consumption in their canteen; tenders to be opened on the 13th instant. It is to be hoped that the soldiers will not be prejudiced against the wine by bad samples being served out in the first instance.

THE late uneasiness shown by the Zukka Kheyl Afridis in the neighbourhood of the Khyber is probably due, the *Pioneer* thinks, to the presence of Mir Butcha, the Kohistani Chief, and other Afghan refugees in the Tirah highlands. Having been ruined by the persecution directed against them by the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, they are now homeless adventurers, and in that capacity may give some trouble on the Peshawur frontier.

REGARDING the insolent conduct of the Kabuli sirdar at Peshawur who struck a European officer the other day in the street, the *Pioneer* writes :—A report reaches us that one of the Kabuli *détenus* at Rawulpindi recently struck an English officer in the face with a driving whip, as he was driving along the mall. We hope that the conduct of the Sirdar, who is believed to have been intoxicated, will meet with the punishment it deserves. It is bad enough that we should have to find homes, and grant handsome allowances to men of his stamp, but when in a drunken freak one of their number takes to assaulting a British officer (who, by-the-bye, deserves the highest praise for not taking the law into his own hands, and administering to Sirdar Karim Khan the thrashing he deserved), it is high time some very severe notice should be taken of such conduct.

SEVERAL bold dacoities have been committed in the Ulwar State during the last few months. A police constable was shot in one case, and in another instance, in a daring highway robbery by which the thieves secured a large amount of plunder, a koonbi was killed. In two separate occasions the telegraph wire on the Rajputana Railway was cut. In spite of the efforts of the police, the perpetrators of these lawless acts for a long time escaped detection, but they were supposed to be the work of two outlaws who were known to be at large in the Ulwar territory. Now, a correspondent writes to an up-country paper, the most daring of the two has been captured and is awaiting his trial. The other, it is hoped, will soon be caught. Crime [illegible] we are glad to hear, has greatly decreased [illegible] people are contented and happy, [illegible] to say that His Highness of [illegible]thing to make his State a

BOMBAY, 1750.

GROSE'S ACCOUNT.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette," 4th March)

[This book is the property of Mr. Tyrrell Leith, barrister-at-law, and it is by his courtesy that we have been enabled to present this meagre *rechauffé* of the Bombay portion of it to the public, as well as a copy of Grose's Map of the City to some of our Bombay Institutions. The book is so rare that we have not seen it quoted, nor referred to in any publication heretofore. Mr. Leith's collection of books on the history of Western India, we make bold to say, is the best selected of any that exists in the Presidency at the present time, and certainly neither Mackintosh nor Elphinstone had anything approaching to it.]

CARTOGRAPHY OF BOMBAY.

DR. FRYER's map is the earliest, say, about 1675, though the book which bears his name was published later. Mahim woods and the fishing-stakes in the harbour are laid down precisely where they are at present (1882). "Only one Tower of Silence recently built." Ovington gives a plan of the citadel in 1668, the main lines of which may still be traced and identified. Baldaeus, a Dutch clergyman, has good plans and pictures of the castle about the same date. Grose's map is simply invaluable, though it is only of what is within the walls (Mendham excepted), for every street is laid down, and it is accompanied by a scale of feet. Niebuhr's map of the Island of Bombay (1764) has all the forts from Rivale and Sion to Mazagon and Dungaree, and the castle on the tank bastion of which he flies the flag of the English nation. We have inspected a hand-made map of 1806 (Mackintosh's time), a most elaborate performance: the Government House near the Cathedral, brilliantly coloured, and the new town, that is, near the Crawford market, already covers a vast amount of space. Our readers have observed two promontories on looking out from the vellard. They have tombs on them. The name of the left hand one is Bawa Hadjee; the right Bibee Hadjan. Of maps, the worst is that which accompanies Murray's Handbook, 1881, and which ought to be the best. We ask the reader to look at it. There are about three dozen names to illustrate 400 pages of letter-press, and the map is a miserable specimen of the engraver's art, and falls far behind the plan of Bombay published in the same book in the edition of 1857. The best map of the Island of Bombay, both for accuracy and execution, was printed in London in 1843, and represents the city and island in 1812-16, the population being then 243,000. This map of Thomas Dickenson is a perfect *chef d'œuvre*. Major Jervis' signature is at the foot, with the picture of a tortoise as a tail-piece, and the motto *Paulatim*. No need for apology. Slow but sure, this is a perfect gem of the engraver's art, and can never be excelled. The largest map that we have seen, with all the docks and reclamations up to 1881, is in Messrs. W. and A. Graham's office, and was constructed for that firm. It covers a side of a large room, and resembles Colonel Laughton's great masterpieces of Revenue Survey in this, that spread out on the ground, it would require one to take off his shoes, and crawl, spider-like, over the surface for days and nights together, with occasional intervals for refreshment.

In 1750 we do not doubt that most of the houses and streets round Mombadevie and Pydhonee, *i. e.*, Copper-smiths' Bazaar, &c., were in existence. As for Malabar Hill and Breach Candy at this time, we may leave their bungalows as not either in *esse* or in *posse*, except the Parsee ones on the left, half way up Malabar Hill, and possibly one or two situated on the slope of the hill near the foot of the Sirinroad, now cut away by the Back Bay Reclamation, and one of which was occupied by Arthur Wellesley in 1803. Belvedere, near the beach at Mazagon, was inhabited shortly after this time by Daniel Draper of "Eliza" celebrity; but so late as 1812 Colonel Dickinson gives only two bungalows on Breach Candy—the Beehive and the Retreat, the last of which under the name of the Wilderness, as we take it, has been known to our readers for a great many years. On Malabar Hill in 1812-16 there is not a single bungalow in Colonel Dickinson's map, and we believe that the one occupied by the late Mr. Gill was the oldest, having been erected about 1830.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

Niebuhr only mentions one in 1764, as Fryer does in 1675. Our author (1750) only mentions one, and gives a picture of it. He says it is 25 feet in diameter and 12 feet high. He was told that if anybody looked into it, he was sure to die. He went, nevertheless, to look, and told him to desist, otherwise he should not long survive his idle curiosity. Niebuhr tells us why the Towers of Silence are closed against strangers—

"est edifice est actuellement
formé depuis qu a ce qu'on
raconté une jeune et belle fille
qui etait morte forte subitement
et enterreé tout de suite, avait
reçu encore une visite de son
aimant dans ce lieu funebre."

Arabie.

FIRST PARSEE IN EUROPE.

Our readers will recollect that General Briggs, in his book on the Parsees, states that Maniar, a Parsee, accompanied by Hurriman, a Hindu, visited England in 1781 as agents of Baji Rao Peishwa of Poona. They were guests of Edmund Burke at Beaconsfield, and Briggs considers it the earliest visit of a Parsee to England on record. This book, published in 1772, records one still earlier. Grose's words are "Nowroji Rustomji, who was here in England, and whose family was of the greatest consideration among those people, deduced his descent from the Kings of Persia." No doubt; but it is his descent upon England we are noticing at present.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

A Ranee, whose son had been killed in battle by the first Baji Rao, and who was so powerful as to be able to raise 5,000 horse, sent him a challenge, which Baji Rao declined in the following characteristic manner. The stake, he said, was not equal, for though she might gain immortal reputation by conquering Baji Rao, he could not possibly gain any by conquering a woman.

ELEPHANTA.

He takes the condition of the caves as proof positive that no earthquakes of any consequence have visited this district within the historic period. He is not so happy in elucidating the meaning of the sculptured group, so familiar to us all, where Shiva takes hold of the child. Where he sees the judgment of Solomon, Dr. Wilson descries a portrayal of the infanticide of India, that dark shadow of the saddest crime that ever afflicted humanity.

Here is

HIS PORTRAIT OF KANOJI ANGRIA,

the founder of the family. He was a well-set, corpulent man, rather blacker than commonly the Dekhanees are, full-faced, with a sparkling eye and stern countenance. He was very severe in his commands and exact in punishing; otherwise liberal to his officers and soldiers, with whom he affected a sort of military frankness, not to say familiarity. He was too, like the Mahrattas very careful of keeping faith, and excused the not making any peace with him on which it was foreknown that no reliance could be had. His general appearance was thus quite the opposite of Sivaji, who was a fair and a lean, wiry man. Of

RAIGHUR

Grose heard fearful accounts. Caernarvon and Dunstaffnage were nothing to it. He asserts that it grew as much grain as the garrison required. There was a great mystery in those days about Raighur, and this was, no doubt, one of the inventions of the enemy to make Bombay shake in its shoes; for our readers are aware that the top of Raighur is a very narrow superficies comparatively, and was crowded with buildings. He relates a story of which we think Sivaji must be the hero. He says it was the Maharajah; but such stories, when they are good, are passed on from age to age. It appears that there was a sorceress on the hill, and he resolved to put her to death, but had the curiosity to see her first. The woman accordingly appeared. "She was about forty, very corpulent, and not of an ill presence." Why doesn't he say at once she was fair, fat, and forty? He asked her sternly if she knew why he had sent for her, to which she replied that she knew he was going to put her to death. "I hope," she said, "for your own sake you will allow me to give you a salutary warning." Curiosity, or a belief in witchcraft, induced him to comply, when she ordered a cock and a hen to be brought before her into the royal presence. "The cock was set down on the ground, full of life and spirit; then taking the hen, she desired the Raja, to mark the consequences. At these words she wrung the head of the hen off, when at the same time the cock, though untouched by any one, imitating all the convulsions and agonies of its death accompanied the hen in it." "This, Sir," said she to the Rajah determinately, "remember to be a type of your fate and mine." Henceforth he was bound up in the bundle of life with her, and it is needless to say the witch was provided for, had a pension ever afterwards, and a palanquin she could call her own.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE.

As for exchange it was 2s. 6d.; and Grose says "The East Indies is a bottomless pit for bullion, which can never circulate back to Europe, and when bullion fails trade must cease,"—which are nearly the very words that Bernier uttered a century before. In bills he records only one transaction, but as it is of an abnormal character, we are tempted to give it. A joghy came into Ajmere and presented a bill of exchange for Rs. 2,000 to the Governor drawn payable to the bearer by the god Ram. The Governor told him with a laugh that he was an impostor, and he went all round the town, but every body received him with scoff, and said that it was a bad bill. At length a rich oilman devoutly accepted it, and paid the amount. The fakir immediately left the town, and fulminated a curse of leprosy upon all the inhabitants of Ajmere for twelve years, which immediately took effect. We need not add that the oilman was excepted from the ban, and that the fakir took the proceeds of the bill with him.

NATIVE CHARACTER.

We have on a former occasion alluded to the settlement of the Banya caste in Bombay under Gerald Aungier, a race which has contributed very much to its aggrandisement. But strange to say, almost every writer has described them as a race of surpassing greed. Dr. Fryer, otherwise a most impartial traveller, opens the vials of his wrath on their head, and says that the flees and the Banyas are the vermin of India, and that they are a mass of sordidness; that they are blood-suckers, horse-leeches, cheats, liars, and dissemblers. Grose has something to say which is worthy of note. He says that he has read all that has been said about them, and he thinks that their probity in Surat is equal to that of the European, and his belief is that the bad character given to them must be understood as only applicable to the petty under-dealers among them. An English captain would come ashore with the invoices, musters, and samples of his cargo, and after striking a bargain the cash—£20,000 or £30,000—would be paid down to him on the nail, with no further trouble to him. What he means to say is that the better classes are good business men and not addicted to sharp practice.

There are, however, occasional glimpses in which we may see character higher than this; how near it approaches generosity and beneficence, we leave each reader to determine for himself. The instance Grose cites we give in a foot-note. (1) The story in this conjunction, though the resemblance does not go further than that there was a European on the one side and a native on the other, must occur to the reader of Malcolm in his errant days. But the most memorable instance is that which is cited by Mountstuart Elphinstone. It apparently fell within his own knowledge, and as such illustrates a pleasing branch of Indian ethics which we would fain hope is not yet extinct. (2)

MALABAR HILL.

About the year 1735 there came to Bombay a preacher who made a prodigious sensation. He was a jogy or fakeen, and had been to Thibet, China—yea, to Tartary. Far-away fowls have bonnie feathers; so the Bombay folks took to him amazingly. His raiment was scant, and his hair was long.

Mahmoud Begada of Ahmedabad, the Blue Beard of Indian history, could twist his moustaches over his head, or tie them under his chin. But this man's hair was so long that it reached down to his heels, and to prevent it trailing on the ground, he doubled it up again to the crown of his head. Here the force of nature could no further go, so it was wreathed in rolls, and rose in a russet spire, into which colour it had been sunburnt from its original black. He made a pile of earth on the shore between the Walkeshwar Pagoda and the sea. He surrounded the pile with faggots, and after setting them on fire, he stood up within the flaming circle and preached from the midst of the flames. The effect was marvellous, and a perfect *bursat* of rupees was the result.

The little brownish-yellow pagoda you descry from the Malabar Point grounds on the sea shore is very picturesque and owes its existence to this fervid preacher. The ground hereabout seems to have a horrible fascination for devotees, for our readers will recollect that about a dozen years ago a fakir built himself up in a square piece of masonry, out of which nothing would tempt him to come.

Grose is enthusiastic on the scenery of Malabar Hill, and notices the trees on the way to the Point, with their branches twisted by the wind at right angles and all in one direction. They give one an idea, he says, of the temple-groves so often pictured by the ancients. We are glad to meet with these old friends in 1750.

It is Mackintosh, we think, who states that Gray, the author of the Elegy, was the first, or among the first, who in his letters expatiated with exquisite taste on the pleasure derivable from the contemplation of fine scenery. Mackintosh, we dare say, never saw this book. Had he done so, he would have seen described at his own doors a scene which evoked this earlier notice; and as it has more than a local interest, we give Grose's memorable words, which will receive commendation as long as there is an eye or a mind to appreciate the beautiful in nature :—"On the sea side stands the Gentoo Pagoda. The other three sides are surrounded with trees that form an amphitheatre on the slopes of the hill towards it, than which no prospect that I ever saw or can conceive forms a more agreeably wild landscape." So say we all of us.

(1) "Don Antonio de Sylva Figueroa, Vice-Admiral, on receiving an order from the Viceroy of Portugal to equip with despatch a squadron, found himself utterly unable for the difficulty wrung the cause of it from him, she left him abruptly, and in a manner that made him conclude she had built on the two preceding days upon her right and left as he looks seaward from the vellard. The name of Lovegrove is, no doubt, due to this incident. We understand that vellard is a Portuguese word for causeway. The lovers were Muslim, but both Muslim and Hindoo pay great veneration to these tombs.

(2) "A perfectly authentic instance might be mentioned, of an English gentleman in a high station in Bengal, who was dismissed, and declared reduced to great temporary difficulties in his own country; a native of rank, to whom he had been kind, supplied him, when in these circumstances, with upwards of £10,000, of which he would not accept repayment, and for which he could expect no pecuniary return. This generous native was a Maharatta Brahmin, a race, of all others, who have least sympathy with people of other castes, and who are most hardened and corrupted by power.—*Elphinstone.*

In a view of Bombay of a little after this period we find in Niebuhr, the father of the historian who was here in 1761, and to whose memory Palgrave dedicates his book on Arabia, what is wanting in Grose. Between the two we need not be at a loss. That the population was 140,000, and had doubled itself in twenty years; that the old Government House on the sea side was *un vieux chateaux de peu de consequence*; that there was the most abundant toleration, are facts expatiated on by both these writers. Some of Niebuhr's small facts are interesting—that he met some Greeks settled in Bombay; that the English wear light clothes; that the houses have tiled roofs; that European foreigners do not make much in commerce; that the highest military officer, who is also a member of council, has only the title of Major; that there are many Polish, Swiss, Dutch, and German officers in our Indian Army; that there is only one clergymen for the whole of Western India, the minister of Bombay, who does duty at Surat, Angengo, and Tellicherry, and that when he dies, the faithful must wait until word is sent home and another comes out; that the Europeans in Bombay were a non-marrying race, for neither marrage nor baptism took place when he was in the island; that the Pope had sent out a Bishop of Bombay, but the Governor objected that there was no need of an ecclesiastic with such a high title; that the African slaves owned by Englishmen and others were all Roman Catholics, and that the church at Parel was already a magnificent *salle a manger* and dancing-room. From Grose we learn that the island was divided into three Roman Catholic parishes—Bombay, Mahim, Salvaçam, the churches of which are governed by any nation but the Portuguese. He also informs us that there was a public garden at Parel, and that there were European deserters in the fleet of Angria, and that—*mirabile dictu!*—some Englishmen chewed betel-nut, and finally—

"Il est permis a tous de faire
commerce cepuis le Président d'un
etablissement jusqu' au moindre clere.

and

Les Indiens sont bien la nation
la plus tolerante de l'univers,
car dans aucune partie de l'Europe
permettroit on a gens d une
autre religion de procher
ovvrerle mint contre celle qui est
la dominante dans le pays."

a bitter satire on the state of religious toleration in Europe in 1764.

Love-grove.—Maria Graham in 1814 tells us the romantic story of the two lovers. We now give their names admibited to the respective Pirs' kubbers or tombs which are built on the two promontories facing the spectator right and left as he looks seaward from the vellard. The name of Lovegrove is, no doubt, due to this incident. We understand that vellard is a Portuguese word for causeway. The lovers were Muslim, but both Muslim and Hindoo pay great veneration to these tombs.

THE PORT TRUST.

THE trustees of the Port intend to make an inspection of the harbour and lighthouses on Tuesday next. The following is the programme of the tour :—

The party to meet at Apollo Pier at 8-30 a.m. (official time.)

The May Frere to leave from off Apollo Pier at 9 a.m.

May Frere to arrive at Kennery Island at 11 a.m.

INSPECTION OF LIGHTHOUSE, &c.

May Frere to leave Kennery Ireland for Outer Light Ship 12-30 p.m.

May Frer to leave Outer Light Vessel for Prongs Lighthouse 1-30 p.m.

INSPECTION OF PRONGS LIGHTHOUSE.

May Frere to leave Prongs Lighthouse for Inner Light Vessel at 3-30 p.m.

May Frere to leave Inner Light Vessel at 4 p.m.

May Frere to arrive at Apollo Pier at 4-15 p.m.

May Frere to leave Apollo Pier for the Northern part of the harbour at 5 p.m.

May Frere passing off Prince's Dock at 5-15 p.m.

May Frere passing off Hog Island at 6-15 p.m.

May Frere return to Apollo Pier at 7 p.m.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush makes a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

GYMKHANA PONY AND DOG SHOW.

WE are requested to bring to the notice of exhibitors that ponies and dogs must be at the show yard in the Government Mews, Esplanade, not later than 6 a. m. on Tuesday next, with a ticket attached to each, bearing the name of the exhibitor, and in charge of their own attendants.

Ponies must be provided with head-stalls and heelropes, and dogs with strong collars and chains. Exhibitors will have to provide the necessary food for their animals, but there is a good supply of water on the spot.

Ponies and galloways which have not been measured and registered at the Gymkhana must be sent there for the purpose on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, or they must be accompanied by an authentic certificate of height when sent to the show.

The judging will take place in the morning, and the show will be open to the public at 3-30 p.m. Free tickets of admission will be issued to exhibitors only, on application at the Gymkhana on Monday. The prize-winners in the pony classes will be paraded, and the leaping will take place at 5-30 p.m.

The show will be open for one day only, and the animals can be removed after 7-30 p.m.

Intending exhibitors who have not paid their entrance fees are requested to send in the same (Rs. 3 for ponies and Rs. 2 for dogs) at once.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH.

FIRST RACE, 4-30 p.m.—(Bombay time.) Gymkhana Pony Steeplechase. Added Rs. 45. For all untrained Arabs and C. B. ponies. 13-2 to carry 11st. 2lbs. allowed for every ½ of an inch under. Arabs to carry 7lbs. extra. Course about ¾ mile. Entrance Rs 5.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac's c cb g Romulus, 10st. 12lbs.
Mr. Rebew's g cb p Paddybird, 10st. 12lbs.
Mr. N. S. Symons' b cb m Flycatcher, 9st. 12lbs.

SECOND RACE, 5 p.m.—Hunt Steeplechase. Added Rs. 100. For all untrained horses that have been regularly hunted during the present season with the Bombay Hounds. Arabs and C. B. horses to carry C. W. over 11st. Walers C. W. over 13st. S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr. H. S. Symons' b w g Dalesman, 13st.
Mr. T. Forrest's b w m Josephine, 13st.
Mr. Robert's nominates Mr. Wilkinson's b a h Dewi, Mr. Cuff's b w g Siankos, 13st. 7lbs. [1ist. 7lbs.
Mr. Kilnwick's g cb m Countess, 11st.

THIRD RACE, 5-30 p.m.—Gymkhana Pony Stakes. Added Rs. 45. Weights and conditions as in No. 1. Entrance Rs. 5.

Mr. Ryan's r cb p Midshipmite, 10st. 5lbs.
Mr. Lyon's g a p Sprite, 11st. 1lb.
Mr. Carnac's c cb p Remus, 10st. 12lbs.
Mr. Carnac's c cb g Romulus, 10st. 12lbs.
Mr. B.'s d cb p Lampus, 10st. 2lbs.
Mr. N. S. Symon's b cb m Skittles, 10st. 8lbs.

FOURTH RACE, 6 p.m.—Added Rs. 100. For all untrained Arabs and C. B. hacks. C. W. over 11st. About ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mrs. Comber's b a h Comet.
Mr. Baumann's b cb g Young Lottery.
Mr. H. S. Symon's g p p Cabin Boy.
Mr. Rebew's w cb h Souffle.
Mr. N. S. Symon's g a h Woodpigeon.
Mr. Robert's nominates Mr. Wilkinson's b a h Dewi.
Mr. Fowle's b a h Bass.
Mr. Best's g a h Fairy King.
Major Sartorius's b a h Jack.

LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE GAMES.

THE final single ties will be played off to-day. The double English lawn-tennis match was won by Fere and Jefferson, Ladies' Gymkhana.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

THE following scores were made yesterday :—

MATCH IV.

Rank and Names.	Co.	300 yds	500 yds	700 yds	Total.
Lieut. W. F. Whitehead	D	22	24	24	70
Vol. E. Fido	D	19	21	24	64
Vol. E. Thomas	C	21	23	19	63
Lce.-Corpl. N. Devlin	A	21	23	18	62
Vol. A. D. Little	C	17	25	19	61
Sergt. T. J. Hall	C	23	21	16	60
Sergt. T. McClouglin	C	21	21	16	58
Vol. W. Stephens	D	12	22	21	55
Lce.-Corpl. T. Sweeting	A	19	22	14	55
Lce.-Corpl. H. Pearson	A	19	10	23	52
Vol. C. Warner	C	17	14	20	51
Vol. A. Irvine	C	17	17	11	45

MATCH V.

Col.-Sergt. W. F. Melvin.	E	23	20	26	69
Sergt. C. J. Hall	B	21	23	25	69
Sergt. C. Fido	D	25	25	19	69
Corpl. E. Eyres	D	22	24	20	66
Vol. N. Warne	B	25	18	20	63
Vol. E. Thomas	C	22	22	20	64
Col.-Sergt. W. Jefferies	B	20	20	21	61
Lieut. W. F. Whitehead	D	17	22	19	58
Vol. C. Warner	C	19	18	19	56
Lce.-Corpl. T. Brumby	B	18	18	18	54
Lce.-Corpl. C. Lauder	C	13	14	17	44
Lce.-Corpl. H. Pearson	A	15	16	10	41
Vol. A. D. Little	C	8	15	14	37

MATCH VI.

Sergt. W. Watkins	D	26	26	22	74
Col.-Sergt. W. F. Melvin	E	22	25	26	73
Lce.-Corpl. D. J. Sharp	E	24	24	21	69
Vol. W. Boylett	D	23	20	23	66
Sergt. J. K. Lang	E	20	20	26	66
Corpl. E. Eyres	D	21	19	25	65
Col. Sergt. W. Jefferies	B	22	20	23	65
Lce.-Corpl. C. Lauder	C	19	20	24	63
Lce.-Corpl. N. Warne	B	24	16	22	62
Vol. A. Irvine	C	18	23	18	59
Col.-Sergt. W. George	E	20	17	14	51
Lieut. W. F. Ross

S BY AUCTION.

D SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

superior Oleographs and Oilpaintings in without reserve.

Y, the 15th instant, Messrs. SADANAND AJEE and Co. will sell sell by Public Auc- reserve at their auction room at 1 p. m. of Oleographs and Oil Paintings now on view. ADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

, 11th March, 1882.

HERJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

bacon in canvas at 8 annas a lb.

f valuable household furniture, &c., &c., at No. 4, w and Meadow-streets, Fort.

, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 11-30 p. m. hole of the above property of J. Lyons, Esq., C. E., eded up-country. Particulars will be given here-

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

mbay, 11th March, 1882.

ENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction at Girgaum Mill on account and at the risk of Mugunlall Ghellabhai by order of Messrs. Soharam Hurjivundass & Co.

25 bales Twist No. 20, each 400 lbs.
35 do. No. 16, each 400 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND OLD MARINE STORES IN THE P. AND O. CO.'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th, and WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., on each day, in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of new and old Marine Stores, consisting of square, flat and angle iron of various sizes, copper sheets and rods, ship's blocks, copper pipes, composition and iron clasp nails, needle points, coach screws, keel rivets, small lathe, superchester, iron wire, lead pipe, zinc rivets and washers, sheet lead, colors and paints, leather suction hose, leather belting, boots for native crew, Manilla hawsers, rope, empty drums, casks, packing cases and bottles, old canvas, lead pipe and sheet, furniture anchors, scrap iron, old copper, brass, zinc, brass filings, boots, skylights, ashes, cynders and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1882.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the PREMISES now in the occupation of THACKER and Co., Ld. Apply to the MANAGER,

THACKER & Co., LD.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the very desirable TOP-FLOOR in Rampart Row above the offices of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., now in the occupation of Fraser Hore, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

ALSO the part of the ground-floor in the front, admirably adapted for a SHOP. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a splendid OFFICE in Meadow-street, Fort. Rent Rs. 80 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, furnished, with immediate possession, up to the end of December next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, containing four bedrooms, drawing and dining-rooms. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable Upperstoried BUNGALOW situated on the most pleasant spot on Pedder-road, containing four rooms, Bed, Dressing, and Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining. All open to the westerly breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 15th March for about six months certain, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Pedder-road, now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon Partridge. It is well known as the best Bungalow in that locality, and was formerly occupied by our well known citizen Arthur Crawford, Esq., for years together. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

A SURGEON, I. M. D., of 10 years service, desires this month or the beginning of April a FREE PASSAGE per Canal steamer for himself and child of 5 years old in return for his professional services during the homeward voyage.

Direct, Medical Officer, 1st B. C., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WILLIAM EDWARD CRADDOCK, late European inhabitant of Bombay.
BEHARRY LALL DUTT, late Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.
CHARLES BOILEAU DOWN, late Lieutenant in H.M.'s 13th Bombay Native Infantry.
EDWARD HENRY ELLIOTT, late Guard, Kandahar State Railway.
JOAQUIM MASCARENGAS, late a singnaller in the Government Telegraph Department, Kurrachee.
FREDERICK HARRISON OXLEY, late in the employ of the I. V. S. Railway.
WILLIAM PARKER, late carriage examiner, G. I. P. Railway.
WILLIAM PLUMB, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.
DERWENTWATER RODCLIFFE, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
JAMES WALTER RICHARD, late Manager of the Bank of Bombay at Hoobleo.
Mrs. JOANNA SPRINGER, late of Poona.
JAMES SMART, late Local Fund Engineer in the Guntur Circle of the Kistna District.
GEORGE WILLIAM THOMPSON, late Inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.
EDMOND TONG, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.
KHORIDAS PREMJEE, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant.
THOMAS-A-BICKET SARGENT, late Captain in the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.
DEWALIBAI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant.
WILLIAM HORNER, late Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay, 2nd March, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle. Retailed by chemists all over the world. Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM. AGENTS OF SAUTTER HEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES. RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF MATERIAL AND CANDLES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1882.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:

PERI, CASSELS & Co..... BOMBAY.
ARBUTHNOT & Co..... MADRAS.
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co... CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.. RANGOON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL.
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agreeable during the hot SEASON.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

Parbut house to let. Rent, Rs. 650.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 1876
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Grunneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshofer (do.)	,, 21 0	..
Sparkling	,, 23 0	..
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. FABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	..
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Rudesheimer	,, 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPUILE MACAN MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	..
Latour blanche	,, 30 0	..
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From MONTREUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	,, 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 20 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAN, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	..
Cru de Barrayle	,, 16 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	,, 22 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	,, 26 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	Rs. 19 0	..
Chambertin	,, 26 0	..
BRANDY.		
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
G. Renard & Co.'s do.	,, 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	,, 22 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * stars Cogc.	,, 26 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars.	,, 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	,, 32 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old)	,, 34 0	..
BEER.	Per 1doz. pints.	
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 36
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE ..	,, 5 0	,, 36
EXPORT STOUT	,, 5 8	,, 30
SONDER URG EXPORT BEER ..	,, 6 0	,, 30
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)	,, 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	,, 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	,, 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	,, 32 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	,, 38 0	..
Salleyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	..	,, 15 0
Real Italian Olive Oil	,, 12 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	,, 5 0	to 6 0
Italian Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	,, 4 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st March, 1882.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 2.)

SYSTEM OF BUOYAGE IN INDIAN WATERS.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, 30th September, 1880, relating to a uniform system of buoyage in Indian waters, is published for general information, as the system is now being gradually introduced:—

"The adoption of a uniform system of buoyage in Indian ports has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time past. The Governor General in Council, having now obtained the advice of the Board of Trade and the Trinity House Corporation, considers that the system proposed by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys and described in the Appendix to this Resolution is suitable generally for Indian waters. In this system, differences of form constitute the primary basis of distinction; but differences of colour are also utilised."

2. The Governor General in Council has requested that the system may be gradually introduced, as it becomes necessary to replace existing buoys, in all ports and their approaches, Bombay harbour and Hooghly river excepted.

APPENDIX.
SYSTEM OF BUOYAGE.

The side of the channel is to be considered starboard or port, with reference to the entrance to any port from seaward.

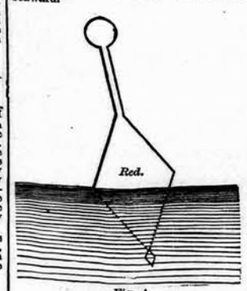

Fig. A

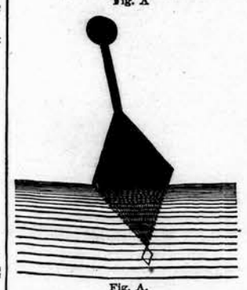
Fig. A.

The entrances of channels or turning points shall be marked off by Conical Buoys, with a staff carrying globe or triangle or basket (Fig. A), Black Buoys on starboardside of the channel, and Red on port hand.

The sides of channels shall be marked as follows:—

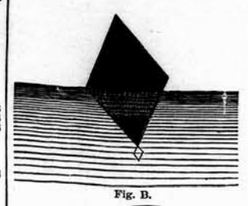
Fig. B.

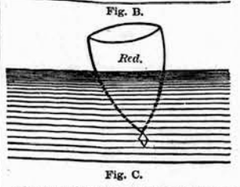

Fig. C.

Conical Buoys, painted *black* (Fig. B) shall mark the *starboard* side, and *Can Buoys* painted *red* (Fig C) shall mark the *port side*.

Where a *middle ground* exists in a channel, each end of it shall be marked by a *Conical Buoy* showing *red* on one side, *black* on the other (Fig. D), and with a *double* beacon, either of basket and globe, or basket and triangle, as may be decided on. In case of this middle ground being of such extent as to require intermediate buoys, they shall be of shapes and colours as if on the sides of a channel.

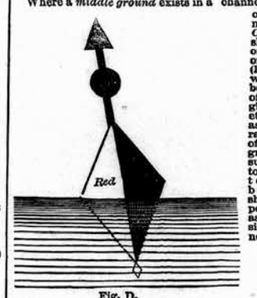

Fig. D.

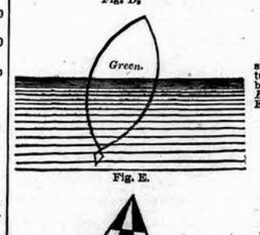

Fig. E.

Wrecks shall still continue to be marked by *Green Nun Buoys* (Fig. E).

Fairway Buoys shall be Conical and chequered black and white (Fig. F).

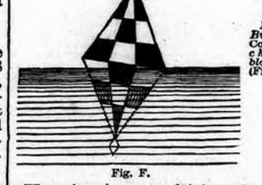
Fig. F.

Where channels are named in large rivers, like the Hooghly, the initial letter of the channel's name, preceded by the letter L. for Lower, C. for Central, or U. for Upper, may be painted on the buoys; *e. g.*, L. E. for Lower Eden; C. E. for Central Eden, &c.

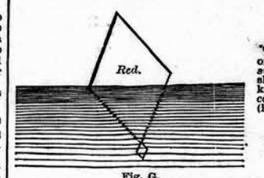

Fig. G.

The position of isolated sunken rocks shall be marked by *red conical buoys* (Fig. G).

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 13th Jan. 1882.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

HORSES! ARAB MARES! and HORSES!
PER S.S. "EUPHRATES," from BUSSORAH.

IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SEVENTH and FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to the well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, others consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses Mares fit for Station. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 2nd February, 1882.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

MEDOC CLARET.

Quarts ... ...per doz. Rs. 12
Pints ... ... ,, ,, 7

RECEIVED direct from the Growers, and we are thus enabled to quote such low prices, for pure Wine, possessing body, colour, and reliable bottling qualities, charateristic of higher growths, and altogether superior to the thin, acrid, watery productions now being sold under the erroneous title of Cheap Claret, and so calculated to retard the development of that taste for wine as an everyday beverage which has been steadily increasing for years past.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Never before introduced in India.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints. Quarts.
Rs. 1,5 per doz. Rs. 27

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

	Rs.	
Black Satin or Silk Costumes	...from 75	Net.
Black Lace, Hat to match, beautifully trimmed ...	... ,, 18	Net.
Serge, Tweed, or Homespun Costume with Toque to match ...	... ,, 30	
Cambric Costumes ,, ,, ,, ...	... ,, 20	
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns (lined with flannel) ...	... ,, 18	
Warm Oxford Jackets...	... ,, 15	
Long Sealskin Jackets	... ,, 75	
Travelling Hat (to match)	... ,, 7	
Warm Ulsters	... ,, 15	
Newmarket Ulsters (superior)	... ,, 25	
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	... ,, 8	
Dark Cambric Petticoats	... ,, 5	
Warm Petticoats	... ,, 8	

Complete outfits for Ladies and Children always in stock.

JUST RECEIVED.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
New Stock of Paris Hats and Bonnets, latest fashions.

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The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces have passed the following Resolution on the subject of the decentralisation policy :—In dealing with the general subject of decentralisation the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner indicated, at an early stage of the discussion, the demarcation line separating the two sides of the question,—I., the Financial, and II., the Administrative. There is no necessary connection between the conclusions arrived at by the supreme and Local Government on the subject of financial decentralisation and the arrangements to be made by the Local Government for the extension of local self-government, except in so far that—in making these arrangements and handing over the necessary funds for expenditure and control to local bodies—the general financial position of the provinces should be carefully kept in view. The financial question being one that concerns the Government only, it is unnecessary to allude here to the details of the contract as finally ratified, except to remark that, coming into operation from the official year 1882-83, it is to hold good for a period of five years. The series of orders, which will issue from time to time in connection with the decentralisation scheme, will therefore be confined to the second or administrative portion of the case.

Nor is it necessary to recapitulate the steps taken by this Government, from the receipt of the first orders on the subject (dated 30th September, 1881) up to the present time, in endeavouring to carry out the policy of the Government of India as to the extension of local self-government. The subject is one of extreme difficulty in itself, and is further complicated by multitudinous details, every one of which must be carefully seen to if the plan is to have (as His Honor [illegible] fair trial in these Pro-

[illegible] subject, the Govern- [illegible] Government of India as the [illegible] management of [illegible] Sanitation, Medical [illegible] Police. This is the [illegible] of the Government of India, [illegible] so obvious that the measure will necessarily result in curtailing the authority and narrowing the field of the departments concerned; but the policy (in the ability of which His Honor very fully concurs) has passed beyond the region of discussion. What remains to be done is to arrange for its application—so far as this is possible and suitable—to the 49 districts and 109 municipalities of the united Provinces.

3. The first point to be determined, then, is how the local bodies (district and municipal committees), to whom are to be entrusted the supervision and care—in the first instance—of the certain objects, are to be constituted. It must not be decided from what departments transfer of expenditure is to be made to these local bodies; what special heads of charge in each department are to be so transferred; and what are the precise circumstances of each case; and how the establishment necessary for the carrying on of the work is to be localised. The allotment of funds for the administration of the several heads will then have to be considered, with special reference to the position of each district and municipality concerned, and to the suitability of revenue items for local management. Subsidiary to these main questions, but scarcely less important and somewhat [illegible] of the legislation (if any) which [illegible] necessary, and the shape it shall [illegible] existing enactments are in- [illegible] far the issue of rules under [illegible] will meet the necessities of the [illegible] cannot divest itself summa- [illegible] ly in regard to the transferred [illegible] and establishments: it must, [illegible] ding undue interference, reserve to itself [illegible] power of intervening in the public interests; and it must lay down certain general principles which shall regulate the relations of the local bodies to their employés, to the heads of departments, and to itself. The elaboration of the details of the scheme after the broad lines have been laid down, will necessarily be a work of great difficulty; the more so in view of the short time now remaining for the task. It is the desire of the Government of India that as far as possible the reforms now under consideration shall come into operation from the 1st April, 1882; and His Honor trusts that all concerned will bear this wish in mind, and will co-operate with him in striving to give effect to the wishes of His Excellency in Council on the subject.

4. The constitution of district committees is thus the first matter on which, in connection with the administrative phase of the question, instructions are necessary: for it is at the root of any possible extension of local self-government. The district is to be, as nearly as possible, the unit of administrative unit; and though it may not be possible to render each district altogether separate and self-contained, this fact must not be lost sight of. Now, in the existing local funds committees (with corresponding educational and municipal committees) there is ready at hand the nucleus of the new district committees on which is to devolve the task of administering such funds as may from time to time be assigned to them for certain purposes. These committees were formed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under the Local Rates Acts XVII. and XVIII. of 1871 (the provisions of which [illegible] these committees) were reproduced in [illegible] Act III and IV of 1878. The [illegible] on the subject of local rates com- [illegible] are to be found in Part VII. (Financial) of the Manual of Government Orders, and [illegible] of instructions as to the educational and medical committees are to be found in Parts X. and XII. of the Manual. All existing orders bearing on the constitution of these committees must now be regarded as cancelled; this course is necessary in order to secure a *tabula rasa* for the introduction of the new system, and to allow of the removal of such discrepancies as have hitherto existed in the two provinces, and even in different parts of the same province.

5. The members of committee may be divided broadly into two classes—official and non-official. The time has not yet come (even were it expedient on other grounds) to entrust to a committee, composed entirely of unofficial members, the serious responsibilities involved. The official members of the existing committees are to consist of the first eight in number, as nearly as may be, as mentioned. Of these, it seems to His Honor that membership in the committee is beyond the true province of the Commissioner, whose functions should be confined to advice, supervision, and report, and through whom all correspondence between the committee on the one hand and Government and departmental heads on the other should come. Of the other official members, the officer in charge of the district (Magistrate and Collector, or Deputy Commissioner), his senior Assistant and the Civil Surgeon must, under ordinary circumstances, be retained. To this district officer the Government looks for the general administration of the district: he is in theory what he ought to be in practice, the representative of Government in all departments: he has assistants—general or special—in the several branches of the administration; but it is to him that the care of the district in all its interests is entrusted, and it is on him that the corresponding responsibility devolves. It would be impossible, under present circumstances, to constitute any committee of the kind in question, save under the presidency of the district officer. His functions will thus be, to some extent, dual: he will be a member (and president) of the committee representing local interests, and he will at the same time be the guardian of general interests, and the direct representative of the executive Government. On him will fall, practically, the work of organising and guiding the committee; and it will greatly depend on his energy and tact whether the scheme will succeed or fail in his district. His senior Assistant will also be a member, and should be able to take off his hands much of the labour involved. The Civil Surgeon's presence on such a committee is obviously very desirable. The divisional Public Works officer (Executive Engineer) and the Educational Inspector of the Circle should also, in His Honor's opinion, be *ex-officio* members, as their advice will often be valuable in matters connected with their respective departments. As the Deputy Inspector of Schools will under the new system be wholly (*quâ* educational work) under the committee, his presence on the local body is undesirable: his name will accordingly be struck off. The functions of the District Superintendent of Police, as assistant to the Magistrate in the Police arrangements, in no way [illegible] require that he be a member of this committee. The local police—village and municipal—are practically under the Police Department, and the District Superintendent of Police is in charge of these establishments under the immediate orders of the district officer. His name also will therefore be removed from the *ex-officio* list. This revision reduces the official members to [illegible] the total minimum required by the law; but the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is strongly of opinion that all Tahsildars in a district (except those who are merely officiating temporarily) should be *ex-officio* members of the committee. The local knowledge and experience of these officers will be most valuable in enabling the committee to understand and decide upon many of the matters coming before it, while their official position will give them a direct interest in the proceedings; and their influence and advice will be specially valuable to non-official members resident within their circle. The only objection to this measure is that (assuming the average number of permanent Tahsildars in a district to be five) the official members will number eleven; and as the law requires that one-half of the total be non-official, it may be difficult to find a sufficient number of eligible non-official members in some of the smaller districts. On the whole, however, His Honor considers that the benefit will fully outweigh any difficulty of this kind that may be experienced; and the names of all Tahsildars as above specified will accordingly be added to the official list.

6. As regards non-official members, the law requires that these shall constitute at least one-half of the total number on the board. This proportion seems to His Honor reasonable; but he will be prepared to sanction a larger proportion (provided it do not exceed two-thirds) if this be deemed advisable in the interests of any district. The question of how these independent members should be selected has been very fully discussed, and the almost unanimous verdict of those consulted is in favour of the system of nomination by the district officer (who is obviously the best judge of fitness), approval of the Commissioner, and confirmation by Government. The people are certainly not yet ready in these Provinces, for the introduction of any system of election. Native gentlemen prefer to pose as the nominees of Government, rather than to appeal to the votes of a constituency; and apart altogether from the difficulties as to franchise, it is matter of notoriety that the people do not yet desire, and will not yet take any interest in, the election of representatives. Even in municipalities, where election has been to some extent introduced, and where the circumstances are more favourable for the growth of such a system than they can be in a district, the reports recently received (and communicated to the Government of India) point clearly to the conclusion that the times are not ripe for the success of the elective system. When, however, such nomination of non-official members has been made as to secure the requisite minimum proportion, *viz*, one-half, His Honor would leave it to the committee thus constituted if they desire to increase their numbers—to elect such other non-official members as may be needed to make up the total number of these to two-thirds of the whole. This modified elective system for supplementary members is all that Sir George Couper is at present inclined to do in the matter of election; but His Honor is desirous that it may receive a fair trial.

7. In nominating native gentlemen to the committee, great care will have to be exercised by district officers. The Government is most desirous that the principle laid down in section 16 of Act XVII. of 1871 (Ordinarily the non-official members should be chosen from the most intelligent and capable landowners of the district, for they constitute the class from whom most assistance is to be looked for in the administration of local public works and the supervision of local educational and medical institutions, and they would more properly represent the classes from whom the local rates are taken. But these remarks are not intended to disqualify residents of towns, being landholders, for nomination, should their presence be desirable on other grounds: and it is, of course, open to the district officer (who should not hesitate to avail himself of the authority given to nominate) to appoint officials who are not *ex-officio* members, with due regard to the proportions referred to above. The distinction between *ex-officio* official members and official members who are not appointed directly by Government must not be overlooked.

8. Under present orders, membership is for one year only. His Honor would extend this to two years, on the analogy of the arrangement in force in municipalities, which has been found to work well.

9. The removal of a member will rest ultimately with the Government, whose approval is essential to any such measure; but the initiative would, of course, lie ordinarily with the district officer.

10. His Honor has decided, after considering the reports submitted, that the appointment of territorial sub-committees is inadvisable. It is undesirable further to sub-divide the area of local administration than is necessary, and it would be difficult to appoint suitable resident members of such sub-committees in many of the districts of these provinces. The repetition of detail and the risk of friction involved in such a system are obvious objections to its introduction. At the same time local representation should, as far as possible, be fully secured; and it will, of course, be in the power of the central committee to meet elsewhere than at the headquarters of the district if such a course be deemed necessary, as well as to appoint, for special purposes, a sub-committee to enquire into and report on matters coming within its cognizance [illegible] special part of the district. For the appointment of sub-committees for the treatment of the different matters (Finance, Education, Medical Institutions, Public Works) which may be entrusted to the district committees, His Honor is not inclined to recognise any such officially. There is no reason why all local business should not be submitted to the general committee, as is done in municipalities. It will be in the option of the general committee to appoint such sub-committees for inquiry and report on special subjects, and to nominate two or more members specially to supervise certain departments or institutions; but Sir George Couper is not favourable to any measures which would tend to lessen the authority and responsibility of the central committee, and in this view no detailed instructions on the subject of such sub-committees seem necessary.

11. It will be observed that in the steps taken in districts, on the lines above sketched out, does not necessitate at present any legislative amendments. The authority given by the Acts* (which are identical on the question of committees) is sufficient, in His Honor's opinion, to justify the introduction of such changes as have been determined on. Brief rules for the conduct of business will in due course be prepared and circulated: the procedure followed in municipalities seems as good a one as could well be devised for this purpose, but this subject will be separately treated.

12. The following provisions summarise briefly the orders of Government on the constitution of district committees, and supersede all others previously issued on the subject:—

I.—The district committee (formed under the Local Rates Act of 1878, for the administration of such funds as may be placed at its disposal by the Local Government, and for the control of the institutions and works entrusted to it) shall consist of official and non-official members.

II.—The *ex-officio* members shall be the following:—

The District Officer.
The Senior Assistant.
The Civil Surgeon.
The Executive Engineer of the Division.
The Educational Inspector of the Circle.
All permanent Tahsildars in the district.

(Proviso.—This does not exclude other officials from membership by nomination, subject to the condition of proportionate number of non-officials).

III.—The district officer shall be president of the committee: in his absence, the Senior Assistant will preside.

IV.—The number of non-official members (excluding members who are officials but not ex-officio members) will vary according to the circumstances of each district; but it shall in no case be less than one-half or more than two-thirds of the entire committee.

V.—Non-official members, including members who are Government officials but not *ex-officio* members, will be nominated by the district officer, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the Division and the confirmation of Government. When non-official members equal in number to the official members have been appointed, the committee may, if they desire to increase their numbers, proceed to elect such other members as may be needed to make up the requisite number.

VI.—The non-official members shall ordinarily be chosen from the most intelligent and capable representatives, in the various sub-divisons, of the landholding class.

VII.—Membership by nomination shall be for a period of two years; and such nominations, when confirmed, shall be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette*. Non-official members are eligible for reappointment on the expiry of the original terms of their office.

VIII.—Removal of members will rest entirely with Government.

13. With these instructions, His Honor leaves the work of constituting district committees to the local authorities. No time should be lost in arranging for this, and the complete list of members, who are not *ex-officio* on the board, should be submitted by district officers to Commissioners for transmission to Government and notification in the *Gazette*. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner trusts that Commissioners and district officers will do all in their power to enlist the sympathies of members in the discharge of the important duties to be entrusted to them; and His Honor will be glad to learn (in the yearly report of each committee's proceedings, which will in due time be prescribed) the names of such gentlemen as have shown themselves prominent in the great work of local self-government.

14. All Orders on the other branches of the case will be issued as soon as possible: meanwhile every effort should be made to have the committees in thorough working order without loss of time.

* Sections 15 and 20 Act. III., 1878.
Sections 14 and 15, Act IV., 1878.

A RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN HOBSON'S BAY.

WHEN our last summary was written the Russian squadron had just arrived in Hobson's Bay. It comprises five vessels—namely, the Minin, the Admiral Vestnick—and is under the command of Admiral Aslanbegoff. Since the arrival of the vessels the admiral, the captains, and the leading officers have been a good deal of Melbourne and the society, and they have won the admiration of all with whom they have been brought into contact by their many and courteous behaviour, and the acquirements they have not displayed, but been found to possess. Nearly all of them can speak at least three languages, and many of them are accomplised linguists, and in conversation they show a through acquaintance with the affairs of the day throughout the world, and a knowledge that they put in practice keen powers of observation wherever they go. While here they have diligently read the local new papers, and have shown an interest in many of our local matters. On the day after the flagship anchored in our waters the admiral paid an official visit to Government-house, and on the following day the Governor returned the visit. A night or two afterwards he entertained the admiral and officers at dinner at Government-house. His Excellency has since left Melbourne on a visit to the Western district. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen and the Ministry generally have spared no pains to suitably entertain and supply the wants of our visitors. The Commissioner of Customs granted the free use of the Alfred Graving Dock for any of the vessels, and the Afrika has been in there to be cleaned and repainted. The visitors have likewise been shown by Ministers over many of our public buildings, gardens, &c. A few nights ago, the admiral and several officers, and a large number of leading citizens, were entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Melbourne. In responding to the toast of his health and that of his officers, Admiral Aslanbegoff made an eloquent speech, in which he expressed his gratitude for the hospitality shown to him in the different colonies he has visited, and was very complimentary towards Australia generally, and Melbourne in particular, which city he declared to be the capital of Australia. Our Russian friends have also visited our two great gold-fields, Ballarat and Sandhurst. On Saturday a regatta took place in Hobson's Bay, at which there were six-oared and twelve-oared races between crews from our Cerberus and Naval Reserve and the Russian men-of-war. In each race the local men were victorious, and we are prouder of the victories because in Sydney the Russians were the conquerors. The admiral left on Saturday evening for Sydney, where he purposes spending a few days. It is expected that the Squadron will leave here about the 23rd inst. Their next point of call will probably be Adelaide, and they will return to Russia by way of Singapore and China.

MR. MACLEAN'S PAPER ON THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER AS IT AFFECTS INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

BUT what share has the depreciation of silver had in bringing about this result? I believe myself that it would be difficult to over-estimate its influence in improving the trade of India. A gentleman who has had many years' practical experience in the management of mercantile business at Bombay, and who was lately chairman of the chamber of commerce of that city, Mr. Magnus Mowat, wrote to me the other day:—"But for the low sterling value which the rupee has touched, I doubt if we should have seen the great development in the export trade which has lately taken place. Take wheat, for instance. At the present rate of exchange, about 1s. 8d., I can pay the Indian producer Rs. 90 per candy for No. 1 white wheat, after making allowance for freight, commission, and other charges; but if I had to sell my bills at 1s. 10d., I could not afford to pay him more than Rs. 274. The difference might in many cases make the whole profit." The same remark with cotton, linseed, and other articles which are exported from India." This is the view held, I may say, by every one engaged in the Indian trade, and it is obviously of the greatest consequence to the best of the case. But for the low rate of exchange, then, we should never, in all probability, have had opened out to us the fair prospect of effective Indian competition with America for the supply of wheat to the English market, and at the same time, we see the fall in the value of silver appears to have done good service to England as well as to India.

Sir John Strachey assumes, as he well may have already seen, that the value of the total volume of exports is measured by the £3,000,000 which the Government of India loses, and that this sum is practically a bounty paid out of the general revenues of the country to the trading class. These propositions were well worth stating, as might readily acquiesce in the opinion that the increase of trade has been only a barren gift to India. But Sir John Strachey seems to forget that the special profit due to this cause must be only on a limited amount of the exports, and not merely on a proportion equivalent to the Secretary of State's drafts. If, then, we take the difference between exchange, at 1s. 4d. and exchange at 1s. 6d. as representing about 8 per cent., and calculate this per-centage on the total exports of merchandise, which in 1880-81 were valued at 74·51 millions, we get a clear gain to India of close upon six millions, or double Sir John Strachey's estimate. Again, it is inaccurate to say that this sum is appropriated by the traders, who in India certainly do not at present pay their share of taxation. Most of it goes to the agents of the producers, who are also the principal taxpayers, for it is notorious that, in these days of general enlightenment, the ryot who has cotton or wheat to sell is as well-informed as the Bombay merchant about the market prices in Europe, and has learned to be competent to drive a hard bargain, and to reduce to a minimum the charges of the middleman with whom he has to deal. It follows that whatever loss by exchange the grower may sustain on his sales, the advantages to England is probably repaid twofold to the very men from whom that revenue is collected, that is to say, to the agricultural population on whom the land-tax is levied, and who are the principal consumers of salt.

But if the increase of profits on the seaborne trade had been counterbalanced by a simultaneous rise in the prices of commodities used in the internal trade of the country in consequence of a fall-off in the purchasing power of the rupee, we might be puzzled to say whether the interests of India had gained or lost, on the whole, by the depreciation of silver. This question, however, is one only from a point, that only the international value of the rupee has been affected, and that its value, as measured by the quantity of the common food of the people which it will exchange for in India, remains as high as it was previously. The evidence, however, contradicts all the received opinions of economists as to what ought to have happened, and no adequate explanation of it has yet been offered. May I hazard a suggestion of my own as to how it may be accounted for?

By a curious, and, some persons might say, a providential coincidence, the great change which took place eight years ago in the value of silver in Europe was contemporaneous with the accomplishment of a revolution in the ways of internal commerce and social life in India. It was in the year 1873 that the through railways from Bombay to Calcutta and Madras were completed, and that the people of India entered into the enjoyment of the fruits of years of labour, designed to place at their command the most admirable gifts of western civilisation. From that year may be dated the full appreciation by all classes of the advantages which the new system of communication between distant parts of the country placed at their command, with the result, in every village, that, for the first time, the profits of the agricultural produce would be subjected to a full competition, and a larger life, after a sleep that has lasted not a hundred years only, but many ages. Every one who has lived in India of late years must be conscious of the difference, which seems to be felt in the very air. The country has, as it were, been quickened with a new and more vigorous vitality; the blood, which used to move so sluggishly, now circulates freely and strongly through all her veins; trade flows through a thousand channels to far-off markets, where the grain that used to rot on the ground for the want of purchasers can no be profitably sold; and the money thus obtained may be spent in the gratification of all those new tastes which the freer social intercourse, resulting from the greatly increased facilities of travelling, every year is bringing into existence. In the midst of this more animated life, this much brisker course of trade, a far larger quantity of silver coin, which forms the currency of India, is required than sufficed for the needs of the simpler age before the introduction of railways. Mr. Fedden's some time ago drew attention to the greater amount of work the silver currency has to do, now that the opening out of the country has brought it into general use, and made it supplant the cowries and other small articles of barter that prevailed in rural districts; but the enormous development of trade that has taken place everywhere in India is still more largely accountable for the increased employment given to the rupee. Had circumstances permitted a free importation of silver into India during the last eight years, money must rapidly have grown scarce and dear, and the prices of all commodities would have fallen. Fortunately for the progress of the country, silver has been during this period unusually abundant and cheap, owing to the anxiety of the European nations, which have demonetized it to sell it at any price they could get for it; and India found herself to be full of the opportunity thus presented to her. My theory as to the necessity imposed upon her to replenish her currency is borne out by an examination of the quantities of silver money coined at the Indian mints of late years, as shown by the following table:—

	Four years, 1868-9 to 1871-2.	Four years, 1872-3 to 1875-6.	Four years, 1876-7 to 1879-80.	1880-1.
	£	£	£	£
Net imports of gold	16,608,934	7,344,667	*1,529,810	3,664,199
Coinage of gold ...	123,221	78,477	30,450	13,354
Excess of imports ..	16,475,713	7,266,190	1,499,360	3,650,845
Net imports of silver	23,395,672	9,408,525	33,715,613	3,892,574
Coinage of silver ..	15,088,182	13,798,022	39,919,183	4,249,676
Excess of imports ..	8,306,490	..	..	..
Excess of coinage ..	..	4,389,497	6,203,542	357,102
Total (gold and silver)—				
Excess of imports ..	24,782,203	2,876,693	..	3,293,743
Excess of coinage ..	..	..	4,704,182	..

* The net import of gold during 1879-80 was £1,730,504; in the other three years of the series the movement was either an insignificant importation or an excess of exports.

N. B.—I have been permitted to copy this table from a departmental paper prepared at the India-office.

It will be seen from this table that, during the nine years, 1872-73 to 1880-81, the demand for an increase of the silver currency was so great that the coinage exceeded the imports by nearly 11 millions, although the quantity imported amounted to 77 millions. In the four years preceding 1872-3, a different state of things prevailed, as the imports exceeded the coinage by more than eight millions. It appears therefore, that India has not only coined of late years all the silver she could get from abroad, but has also drawn largely upon the hoards of the metal accumulated in previous years. The briskness imparted to the circulation of rupees is especially noticeable in the returns for the four years, 1875-6 to 1879-80, in which the mints coined the enormous amount of forty millions sterling, or at the rate of ten millions a year, the old average having been from three to four millions. It is also significant that during these four years the importation of gold was almost discontinued, in consequence, partly, of the urgent need for silver, and partly of the fluctuations in exchange. These fluctuations had no effect in lowering silver in public estimation; the rupee still remained the standard of value; but gold, which is only bought as an article of luxury, fell temporarily out of favour, because its value, as measured in rupees, was subjected by the frequent variations in exchange, to violent and apparently capricious alterations. In 1879, exchange became steadier again, at or about the level of 1s. 8d., and, accordingly, gold has again been in great demand for India, the imports in 1880-81 having amounted to £3,664,199, and in only eight months of the current year to nearly the same amount, or £3,220,000, of which the large proportion of £920,000 was shipped directly from Australia to India. The coinage of silver fell in 1880-81 to a little over four millions, showing that the supply was beginning to overtake the demand for rupees [illegible] again an excess or coinage over imports. In the eight months of the current year for which we have complete returns the net imports of silver were only £1,781,180, against £3,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1880; and of this amount only £951,931 was coined into rupees. This falling off in the imports up to the end of November accounts for the extraordinary demand for silver which set in last December and is still maintained, and which by sweeping the market bare of supplies, keep the rate of exchange at an unusually high level.

What has happened, in fact, in India with regard to silver, is precisely analogous to that which took place in Europe with regard to gold, after the discoveries of immense gold fields in California and Australia. We know that at that time great alarm prevailed as to the probable effect of the new supplies in lowering the value of gold; and a great French economist actually proposed that this metal should be demonetised. But it was soon found that the enormously accelerated movement given by mechanical science to modern industry and commerce required for its successful working a much ampler currency than that which served all the purposes of trade in less energetic times, and that all the gold that Australia and America could produce might be passed into circulation without disturbing the monetary value of that metal. In like manner, the material revolution which has taken place in India, and the marvellous expansion of her home and foreign trade, have enable her to pass into her currency system a largely increased supply of silver coin, without feeling any ill-effects from this addition to the circulation. The value of the change has done good to the whole country; and, as I have already incidentally remarked, the revenue of the State has benefited indirectly by the general increase of prosperity of the people. It is true that the total annual charge for the productive works and debt taken together has been reduced during the last 13 years by £3,500,000, in great measure through the rapid development of the railway system; and it is at the same time, true that the steady increase in the revenue yielded by duties on articles of general consumption, then it is incontestable that even the Indian treasury has something substantial in the way of gain from the appreciation of silver to set against the loss by exchange on the remittances to England.

But are there, then, no Indian interests which have been injured by monetary changes which may, perhaps, have been beneficial to the country at large? Undoubtedly, it is the case that during the earlier years of the period of depreciation, while the fluctuations in exchange were many and violent, serious losses were incurred by the English mercantile firms which have capital invested in India. It is to those years that the memorial belongs which was submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in favour of a suppression of the coinage of rupees at the mints of Calcutta and Bombay. But that memorial has not been followed up by further remonstrances in the same direction on the part of any of the Indian chambers of commerce; and during the last three years, at all events, there have been no complaints from the mercantile community of India as to the effects of what the Government persistently speaks of as a great financial success. The truth is, since the German Government ceased selling silver, the much-desired stability in the exchanges has been attained. In the Financial years, 1879-80, 1880-81, the Secretary of State's drafts were sold at averages of 1s. 7·791d., 1s. 7·961d., and 1s. 7·956d., rates which show a very close approach to uniformity; and, during the current financial year, it is probable that the fluctuations will be very slight indeed, except for the last two or three months, for the chart issued by Messrs. Page and Gwyther, for the calendar year 1881, gives a remarkably steady rate of exchange, within limits of 1s. 7 7-16d. and 1s. 8 1-16d. for the whole year. Business has, consequently, adapted itself to the lower range of values on which silver has now settled down, and it is carried on as profitably as when the rupee was at 2s. 1d. English officials, however, in India, whose salaries were fixed on the basis of a much higher rate of exchange than now prevails, have an undeniable grievance in the effect upon their fortunes of the altered state of things. These gentlemen have large remittances to make to England for the support of their families and the education of their children and the prices of luxuries imported from this country into India for the daily use of Englishmen, such as wines, beverages, books, glass, china, table delicacies and on, have all been raised by the Anglo-Indian tradesmen in the proportion of loss by exchange; so that, according to Mr. Cotton Tupp's calculation, a judge on Rs. 2,000 a month, who used to receive £2,400 a year in gold, now loses at the very least one-eighth of his income. The servants of the Crown had a distinct bargain with their employer, and they have a fair claim to compensation. But they ought not to be compensated at the expense of the general interest of the country. If the depreciation of silver has made India prosperous, they have no right to ask that either a gold coinage or bi-metallism shall be demonetised. But it was soon found that the enormously accelerated movement given by mechanical science to modern industry and commerce required for its successful working a much ampler currency than that which served all the purposes of trade in less energetic times, and that all the gold that Australia and America could produce might be passed into circulation without disturbing the monetary value of that metal. In like manner, the material revolution which has taken place in India, and the marvellous expansion of her home and foreign trade, have enable her to pass into her currency system a largely increased supply of silver coin, without feeling any ill-effects from this addition to the circulation. The value of the change has done good to the whole country; and, as I have already incidentally remarked, the revenue of the State has benefited indirectly by the general increase of prosperity of the people. It is true that the total annual charge for the productive works and debt taken together has been reduced during the last 13 years by £3,500,000, in great measure through the rapid development of the railway system; and it is, at the same time, true that the steady increase in the revenue yielded by duties on articles of general consumption, then it is incontestable that even the Indian treasury has something substantial in the way of gain from the appreciation of silver to set against the loss by exchange on the remittances to England.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING ON RAILWAYS.

THERE have recently been made upon the Northern of France Railway some interesting experiments in the direction of illuminating the road and signalling the presence of an engine by the electric light. On the front of the locomotive, upon a stage on the right hand, a Brotherhood three-cylinder engine is placed, working direct a Siemens dynamo-machine placed at the side. The steam is furnished by a long tube, controlled by a tap within reach of the driver. The current produced by the electrical machine is sent through a glycerine regulator placed in the centre and at the front of the engine. It appears that there is thus obtained a magnificent illumination, giving the driver the possibility of surveying the road ahead, but drivers coming in the opposite direction are, it is said, slightly dazzled. It is said these experiments will not be further continued at present; but it is probable that the passenger trains will shortly be lit by incandescent lights, sustained by accumulators charged by dynamo-machines, worked off the axles of the wheels during the running of the trains.

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

A COMMISSION is to sit at Calcutta next month to inquire as to the working of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854, "the basis and charter" of the Indian Educational System, and Dr. W. W. Hunter, well-known as Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, better known perhaps as author of "Annals of Rural Bengal," is to preside over a work for which his later official experiences peculiarly fit him. The appointment of the Commission is no surprise. Before Lord Ripon left for India an influential Deputation, headed by Lord Halifax—the autor of the Despatch—waited on him to urge that steps should at length be taken to give effect to those essential principles therein set forth, which, they complained, had in practice been neglected. Later on Lord Halifax also accompanied a Deputation, including, amongst others; Indian Statesmen so experienced as Sir William Muir and Sir F. Halliday, to press the matter on the attention of Lord Hartington. And in the addresses presented to Lord Ripon during his first viceregal tour were frequent references to a subject which from opposite sides is regarded with the deepest interest by large and influential classes. For the time both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State pleaded their recent accession to office, and the inexorable pressure of business as a reason for declining to commit themselves to any definite promise of the commission; something more than an encouragement to those who desire to see the existing system modified. The English public have grown so accustomed to being disappointed in their every reasonable wish, that it might be assumed that little remains now to be done. And no doubt, as regards higher education, Government has little to reproach itself with. The complaint is rather that it spends funds that the Government, as a Government, has done too much; that the funds which ought to have been devoted to the elementary education of the masses have been spent in providing, for the middle and upper classes, luxuries of higher culture, which ought to be left to private or corporate enterprise to provide. Educational effort in India, we need not explain, did not commence with the Despatch of 1854. Long before that date Government had begun to make a road, his next to found a school. Missionaries, as soon as the change in policy embodied in the charter of 1833 gave them an open field, threw themselves into the work of education. And now, as we shall see, their objection to the State system is, that it unfairly competes with their own. Then, too, native munificence and the policy of our first rulers had encouraged the old colleges of Sanskrit learning. The Sanskrit College at Benares was founded in 1791, "for the cultivation of the language, literature, and religion of the Hindus." The Hughli College, established in 1836, is supported by funds bequeathed by a wealthy Mahometan.

Nor had popular education been wholly neglected. Indigenous schools—to use the technical phrase of the Educational Department—have existed probably from time out of mind. The village boy is taught, teaching in a rude fashion as much of the three R's as is necessary to enable the tradesman to keep his accounts, or a more than usually enterprising landowner to check the village accountant. Of course there are the purely religious schools, where embryo Pundits are taught to drone through the Vedas, or the children of strict Mussulmans to repeat the Koran in monotonous and unintelligible Arabic. The system of village-circle schools had also been organised in the North-West Provinces, which still makes those Provinces the envy and the model of their less favoured neighbours. The Imperial Gazetteer of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch lay in the fact that it gathered into one system the scattered institutions which already existed, and laid down clearly the lines on which future policy was to proceed. It was decided—and the decision was of no small moment in the history of India—that the higher education was to be of the Western, not of the Oriental type. It was further decided—and this decision was even more important in that, in the interests of the masses, primary education, Western knowledge was to be taught through the medium of the vernacular languages. Nothing was done to discourage—much indeed was done to assist—the special institutions in which Oriental learning was taught; but in the general scheme it was made subsidiary to English studies. Educational Departments were created in the various Provinces, to supervise the schoolmasters and to examine the pupils, and—a no less important function—to express the opinion of Government on the attention of the respective Governments. To crown the edifice, Universities were established in the three Presidencies, not to teach, but to examine and confer degrees on the students of the colleges and other affiliated institutions. A system of scholarships connected the village school with the middle-class school, the middle-class school with the High School, the High School with the Colleges. The number of Colleges has increased from four teen in 1854 to forty-eight in 1880. And though there are over twenty-five millions of children of school age, whilst educational provision is made for less than two millions, those who know India best, and compare its condition to-day with its condition a quarter of a century ago, will think it is no small thing to have provided the means of education for two out of every twenty-five. It is not till we compare the sum spent on popular education with the sum spent on the higher education that we understand the disappointment of those who now claim that the principle of the Despatch should be enforced. It laid down distinctly that the provision then made for the upper classes was the utmost Government would do. Nay, it contemplated a time when it would no longer be necessary to create by an artificial stimulus a demand for the kind of education which Government Colleges give, and when the existing Government Colleges and schools of the higher kind might be closed or transferred to the management of local bodies aided by the State. That time, in the opinion of Lord Halifax, has now arrived, and yet up to the present no successful, as distinguished from unsuccessful, Colleges have been closed or transferred. Of the forty-eight Colleges twenty-nine are entirely maintained by Government while nineteen are aided. The latter cost Government comparatively very little, whilst in the former about 30,000 per annum is paid by the State to provide an education for 3,500 boys, whose parents are, for the most part, in a position to provide it for them. The sum set apart for the instruction of the children of the poor amounts, on the other hand, to just twopence per head of those being so, the main object of the policy defined in the Despatch, which was to "convey useful knowledge suited to every station in life, to the great mass of the people, who cannot possibly obtain it by their own unaided efforts," is not attained. Further, it is matter of complaint, that the grant-in-aid system, from which the Despatch hoped for much, both as a means of economising Government funds and of encouraging healthy local efforts, has not been extended as it ought. Of the entire sum of about 750,000£ devoted to education, only 130,000£ is spent in this way.

The object of the agitation, therefore, is twofold—to induce Government to withdraw direct support from Colleges and the Higher Schools; and to devote larger sums to strictly popular education. It has been truthfully said that the chief difficulty is to induce the agricultural poor, who need teaching most, to avail themselves of the advantages placed within their reach. In the North-west Provinces, for instance, there is

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